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ITALY.

MIDSUMMER RESORTS.

THE CLIMATE MISUNDERSTOOD—AMERICAN TOURISTS—A POLITICAL SENSATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIENNA, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1874.

I do not know why we persist in spelling the name of this town with two ns, according to the French analogy, unless it be because the English have always done so, and we cannot do better than follow the old standards. One casting about in Italy to find a breathing place for a few weeks at this season, cannot act more prudently than select such a healthy, quiet place as this. Sienna is thirteen or fourteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, which is near enough to have its influence felt by giving a little of its humid mellowness to the Summer temperature. This is a favorite place of resort, at this season, of English and American maiden ladies of a certain, or rather uncertain, age—at any rate of an age that will never be known. Indeed, Sienna may be called the "old maid" of cities, so tidy and orderly are its streets and houses, and the inhabitants so prim in character and economical and precise in their way of living. A great many large old houses, properly called palaces, are in good repair, and not a few of them are lived in by the same families which have held possession for several hundred years. The inhabitants are proud of their ancient names among the historic houses, and swell in their praise of them as if they were partners in their social importance. At least four Popes have had their origin here, and not a small number of Cardinals, and the fact is remembered and frequently put forward. Man is so constituted that he wishes to share a little of the social glory of those to whom he looks up, and rub off upon himself some of their gloss. There is, in fact, a weakness among certain people—still subject to the influence of middle-age customs—which makes them wish to wear some sort of master's livery, and make lackeys of themselves. To them it is less the badge of servitude than of honor. The priests, from the Curate to the Cardinal, wear the livery of the Church; the soldiers and the civil-placeman that of the crown, and so on through the other classes and grades of society.

It is a truth that all travelers do not know that Italy is pleasanter in Summer than in Winter. It is an illusion to be dissipated by a knowledge of the fact—which knowledge is only to be acquired by experience—that the degree of heat in Italy in Summer is excessive, or such as to cause greater discomfort and inconvenience than in Northern countries. As to degrees of heat or cold, the glass is always a more trustworthy standard and guide than our own humors and caprices, or the state of the nervous system. Rome is in the latitude of New-York, and yet the heat never reaches the degree of intensity in the Italian city to cause the fatal results which have many times been recorded in the American metropolis. The Italian peninsula is a sort of foot or fin of the continent, which is kept dangling in the water of the great basin of the Mediterranean. This cools the fever of the Summer heat, and tempers to a moderate mildness the atmosphere of Winter. Foreigners, passing several years in the country, need not go out of it in the season of the dog-star, for fear that their clay or fat may be too severely tried. The towns in the Alban-Mount are elevated and cool, and Perugia, or San Marcello, and the town from which I write, have the breezy and healthful atmosphere of Alpine regions. All along the coast, from Spezzia to Sorento, there are many convenient nooks for sea-bathing, and the shore of the Adriatic Gulf has even a larger number of sea-cells which of late years have become favorite places of Summer retirement. Quiet people who would avoid being jostled by the flaunting circles of fashion need not go to the baths of Lucca, so long the only place known to traveling Americans and English. There is a great contrast between the present and the time when the Northern and the Southern States of the American Union furnished about an equal number of tourists, or temporary sojourners, in these cities. Twenty years back it was not uncommon to meet a chivalrous youth from the slave region who had brought along with him a dexterous young "nigger," moving on in his European tour, followed by his sable train of one man. Of late years the prosperous manufacturing towns of the North have furnished a larger quota of sight-seers than all the Southern cities combined. The Americans, in fact, are beginning to form an appreciable element in society, and are less a puzzle than they were to those who have not got far enough along in their geography to be able to distinguish between the Northern and Southern partisans of the American hemisphere, or the two continents, one of which has become the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon and the other of the Latin, or the Spanish-Indian-Negro race. People here are slowly getting it through their skulls that we of the North are white and not red-skins, and that the territory of the United States is mostly peopled with those of the English-speaking stock.

There has been a sensation the past week, which has called the attention of the Conservative Party to the need of keeping a sharp lookout that those not friendly to the present monarchical Constitution do not get an active movement started which may cause serious embarrassment to the Government. The pot simmers, and by what has just happened we see that it is possible for it to boil over into revolution. There was a meeting of leaders of—we hardly know what party—advanced Republicans, Internationalists, and friends of the social Utopia—in a villa near Rimini, a week ago. What means were to be proposed for improving the Italian or the European situation we do not know, as the agents of Government broke into the house and put the whole company, of less than thirty, under arrest. Since then, bands of armed men, in the night, have broken railroad and telegraph wires in several places near Bologna, and committed other acts of violence. One band, according to the report, numbered as many as two hundred. These seemed to be influenced by a spirit of revenge, because the counsels of their leaders were disturbed; or it may be that the violence committed was the first step in a plan of concerted action, with the object of disturbing the actual political order, and making a pell-mell jumble of the social elements. The Government has given proof of its determination to hold the demagogues, as well as the priests, with a steady hand, and this encourages us to hope for the future. It is impossible to approve of measures that may have the character of an arbitrary exercise of power, or harsh treatment of a party or faction aspiring to rule. But the risk is so great, by lack of judgment and the license of passions, of making a mess of affairs—as the Spanish have done—that the restraint of established authority must be exercised within reasonable limits. There are many abuses to be corrected, but the Italians will do well to bear evils that they are able to confront and measure than fly to others that they know not of, with the uncertain expectation and hope of bringing about immediate reform. The Unity of Italy, representing, as it does under the actual system, opposition to reaction, to Papal tyranny, and the absolutism of the Middle Ages, is a thing too precious to be put to risk by the plots of adventurous schemers, no matter with what winning titles they may present themselves to the country.

It must be said, in justice to the real Republican Party of Italy, that the leaders disclaim any and all connection with revolutionary movements, and with this one in particular; although some of the most conspicuous of the counselors of the party are now held to answer to the charge of being instigators of this seditious enterprise. There are many good men in the country, who, like Victor Hugo or Garibaldi, preserve their faith in the Republic, and believe it will yet be established beyond dispute in the organization of first-class European States, and they have proved their sincerity by long years of steadfast devotion to their professions. It is useless to deny that there are large numbers who think, and feel, and are ready to act, with these leaders. Italy needs a cheaper government, and the dream is that it may be had with the Republic; but at present no one can be sure of that, for the perpetual menace of war makes demand for a costly armament.

LOUISIANA.

ARMED NEGROES ASSEMBLING NEAR COUSHATTA—TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 29.—Letters to-night by courier state that about 800 armed negroes had assembled below Coushatta, and were constantly receiving reinforcements from all quarters. The town is guarded by 200 white men, who call for help. A courier has also arrived at Minden, Webster parish, who brings substantially the same information. Forty men left Colton Point at daylight this morning for the scene of conflict. Seventy men left here this afternoon, and more will follow to-night. Reinforcements have also gone from Minden.

A letter from Mr. Strongfellow, at Robinson's place, says that a conflict is inevitable, and thinks it cannot be delayed longer than to-night. The black population of Red River Parish outnumber the whites three to one.

Coushatta is fifty miles from the nearest telegraph station, and it is not possible that further particulars can be had before to-morrow.

THE NEW-ORLEANS PICAYUNE ON THE SITUATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—The *Evening Picayune* says: Telegrams from Shreveport this morning bring the startling intelligence that a body of 800 armed negroes has assembled at Coushatta, and that the greatest alarm and excitement prevail throughout the whole upper Red River country. The immediate object of this gathering is not stated, but there is sufficient menace in the fact itself to arouse everybody to a sense of danger and impending misfortune. The neighborhood of Coushatta to Colfax suggests the probability that the notorious Ward has something to do with the present affair. Perhaps we are destined to hear more of those muskets which the Grant Parish witnesses took with them when they returned after the trial. The impression in Shreveport this morning was that serious trouble would result, though we trust more favorable advices will reach us to-night.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY SAYS.

In response to inquiry for official information regarding the above, the Private Secretary of the Governor, in a note to the agent of the Associated Press says: "No credence is given at the Executive Department to that Coushatta dispatch in this evening's *Picayune*, which is apparently intended to excite people and bring about another Grant Parish affair. Ward is in this city, and has never left it for a year, and the only foundation for the statement is that the Sheriff of Coushatta has summoned a posse of sixty-five persons, fifteen white and fifty colored, to defend the parish officers in case of any attempt to force them to resign."

THE RING-LEADERS ARRESTED AND NEGRO CAMP DISBANDED.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 29—8 P. M.—A courier just arrived from Coushatta reports 150 white men there. All quiet, and no further trouble apprehended. The white people have effected the arrest of the following ring-leaders, and have them in jail under strong guard: F. S. Egerton, Sheriff; H. T. Twitchell, Tax Collector, Clark Holland, Register; R. A. Dewees, Tax Collector of De Soto Parish; Gilbert Cone, Deputy Sheriff; W. F. Howell, attorney, and six leading negroes. These arrests left the negroes without leaders, and their camp was immediately disbanded. Two negroes and one white man were killed, and one white man seriously wounded.

There is great rejoicing here over the peaceful termination of what threatened to be a bloody race conflict.

ALABAMA.

A CONGRESSMAN FORCED TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT TO VOTE AGAINST THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE BUSTEED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29.—In a letter published to-day, J. T. Rapier, Republican Congressman and nominee for re-election, says that in exchange for nomination by the convention, which he says was taken possession of by roughs, they demanded that as the price of their support he should sign a written agreement to vote in Congress against the impeachment of Judge Busteed. If he had not signed he thinks there would have been riot and bloodshed. He explains in his letter that he was opposed to Busteed's impeachment before signing.

Judge Busteed will leave for New-York in a few days, by the advice of his physician. In a letter to be published to-morrow he declines to take part in the pending canvass, on the ground that the Republican Convention was a packed affair, a machine run in the interests of men seeking continuance in office, and composed of tyros in politics, paupers in intellect, and affluent in profligacy.

VIOLATION OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACT IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29.—The trial of W. J. Bray, Mayor of Eufaula, and six other gentlemen, charged with a violation of the enforcement act, is progressing before United States Commissioner Dresser. The charge is preferred by Elias M. Kiels, Judge of the City Court of Eufaula, and relates to the wounding of a negro at the city election last February. An idiot's vote was challenged, this negro sprang forward and struck down the challenger, a fight ensued, and the negro was wounded.

KANSAS.

ANOTHER SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE CALLED—NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 29.—Gov. Osborn has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 15th of September, to devise means for the relief of settlers whose crops were destroyed by grasshoppers.

The Republicans of the Second District have nominated Judge W. R. Brown, for Congress.

SALE OF OLD MONITORS.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The monitors Shaunee and Wassa were auctioned to-day at the Navy-yard, four guns having been removed previously. The Shaunee brought $23,000, and the Wassa $23,500. Both vessels were purchased by Nathaniel McKay.

ENGLAND.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE GENEVA CONVENTION AND BRUSSELS CONFERENCE—DISCUSSION OF WAR AND MILITARY QUESTIONS—THE TOWN VACATION—MOVEMENTS OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874.

I dare say your readers have entirely forgotten that about a year ago I sent you an account of the steps taken by M. Dunant, the founder of the Geneva Convention "for the amelioration of the condition of the sick and wounded in time of war," toward establishing societies for ameliorating, in a similar manner, the condition of prisoners of war. The first meeting was held at Brighton, under the Presidency of Sir C. Burrows, when about twenty persons, including your correspondent, were present. Resolutions, however, were passed, a committee was formed, subscriptions came in, and in due time a working Central Committee was got together in London itself. It became evident from the very first (as I wrote to you at the time) that in order to secure stated rights for prisoners of war it would be necessary to come to a clear understanding as to what sort of captured enemy should, and what sort of captured enemy should not, be considered to possess that character. Invaders do not mind being killed—as patients were killed by Molière's doctors, "selon les régles"—but they do not like being shot at by stray civilians who, without recognizable uniform, without responsible officers, without authority from the Government in any form, may feel inclined, from time to time, to pick off an officer or a soldier from behind a hedge, and afterward, if captured, claim to be treated as avowed enemies. The "Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Prisoners of War" saw the necessity and the justice of laying down some principles which should serve to distinguish men fairly and openly engaged in the defense of their country, whether soldiers by profession or not, from the mere plunderers and assassins whom a state of war never fails to call forth. They accordingly turned to the various works on military law in which this subject is touched upon, and to the one published code—that of the American forces—in which it is fully and authoritatively treated. In the *Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field*, drawn up by Prof. Lieber, revised by a committee of officers, and proclaimed by President Lincoln in 1863, this article occurs:

"Men, or squads of men, who commit hostilities, whether by fighting or inroads for destruction or plunder, or by raids of any kind, without commission, without being part and portion of the organized hostile army, and without sharing continuously in the war; but who do so with intermitting returns to their homes and avocations, or with the occasional assumption of the semblance of peaceful pursuits, divesting themselves of the character or appearance of soldiers—such men, or squads of men, are not public enemies, and, therefore, if captured are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war, but shall be treated summarily as highway robbers or pirates."—Art. 32.

This article was, I believe, borrowed originally from the unpublished Prussian Code; and the law it sets forth is one which every European Government recognizes. Fortunately, however, we have seen so little of war in Europe since 1815 that, spite of recent experiences, the most ordinary laws of warfare are quite unfamiliar to us. When, therefore, the Prisoner of War Society, after vainly endeavoring to interest the English Government in the work it had undertaken, ended by submitting its provisions and regulations to the Emperor of Russia, it unconsciously presented to his Majesty the very rule on the subject of armed men carrying on unauthorized warfare which, adopted by Russia and afterward laid before the world as a Russian proposition, has almost proved the ruin of the whole scheme. On seeing the Russian project, every one in England, in France, and I fancy also in America, began to call out that Russia and Prussia would tolerate no resistance on the part of an invaded population except from regular troops; and this in spite of the fact that the Russian proposition based on the proposition submitted to the Emperor of Russia by the Prisoner of War Society, which was itself based on the aforesaid American instructions, distinctly recognizes the right of popular levies to resist invaders, provided only that the men composing them wear some distinguishing mark and act under officers having commissions from the Government. A hundred leading articles have been written in our papers to show that the rule said to be contained in the Russian project by which in case of invasion the right of resistance would be confined to regular troops is very iniquitous. Only no such rule is to be found in the Russian project. The simplest and best thing the Brussels Conference could have done would have been to adopt the American instructions as a basis for discussion. Prof. Bluntschli, legal adviser of Gen. Von Voights-Retz, the Prussian delegate at the conference, has already adopted them almost entirely in his work on the *Rights of Nations*; and when, in a few days, the decisions of the Brussels Conference are published, you will assuredly find that the conference has done the same.

When, next week, the sittings of the conference are finished we shall have one subject the less to occupy us; and already subjects are running short. Witness the space lately devoted by our journals to such questions as whether artillery and engineer officers ought to be allowed to command bodies of men made up chiefly of infantry and cavalry; also, the propriety of driving carriage horses with bearing reins; of giving the title of "Reverend" to dissenting ministers, and so on.

As for our theatres, they are now in a very poor way, while our musical establishments (with the exception of promenade concerts,) have broken up altogether. The dispersion after the catastrophe at Babel could scarcely have been more complete than that which takes place at the end of the season among the prima donnas of the whole world in London assembled. Some have accepted engagements for New-York, some for St. Petersburg, some for Paris; though since the war Paris has in a great measure lost its old operatic reputation. Meanwhile August is everywhere the month of repose, and the prima donnas seem everywhere to be making holiday. Mme. Adelina Patti is at Dieppe, which, by the way, is situated in that part of Normandy known as the Pays de Caux—the district from which the Marquis her husband derives his title. Mlle. Titiens and Mme. Trebelli-Bettini are at Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy. Mlle. Albani is at some Belgian watering-place preparing for her coming first appearance at Brussels. Mme. Nilsson is at her native Stockholm, and I hear of her having been seen at the "Pre-Historic Congress" now being held in that capital. I hope she will come away duly impressed by the fact that in the pre-historic period, though there were mammoths, mastodons, and megatheria, there were no prima donnas. The prima donna is essentially a product of our later civilization.

THE SARATOGO REGATTA.

THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP WON BY CURTIS, OF NEW-YORK—THE PAIR-OARED RACE WON BY THE ARGONAUTAS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1874.

The interest in the boat race is steadily increasing, and the inveterate speculators heightened the excitement last evening with investments on the senior scullers and pair-oared races, which were rowed to-day. Courtney, who was largely the favorite, was, however, taken quite ill, and could not row, so Curtis, who sold second choice, at the rate of about one to two against Courtney, made a little harvest for his admirers. Yates sold third choice, and Hardy sometimes fourth, but oftener in the field. Some of the inland sailors here, after looking at the moon last evening, predicted wet weather, but their wisdom was, fortunately, at fault. The water was very smooth, and scarce a breath of wind was felt, even when the boats were in motion. The most prominent features of this regatta, so far, have been the excellent order preserved by both contestants and spectators, and also the management, which is simply faultless. Mr. John P. Conkling, the President of the association, was taken seriously ill yesterday; his onerous duties, which he has heretofore discharged so cheerfully, and with such commendable zeal, completely prostrating him.

Immediately after breakfast this morning the people congregated here began to wend their way to the lake, and the early morning drive over the broad, well-watered avenue was hugely enjoyed. At 10:45 A. M. the second gun belched forth the invitation for the senior scullers to draw in line, and within a few minutes thereafter the greater number of intending starters were seen darting from the floats in front of the several boat-houses all bright in their brilliant rowing colors, and the most of them looking highly animated and confident. The course for the scullers was two miles with a turn, starting and finishing on the line of the grand stand. The actual starters and their positions, numbering from west to east, bows pointing south, were:

1. Edward Blake, Atalanta Boat Club, New-York.
2. William B. Curtis, New-York Athletic Club.
3. Frank E. Yates, New-York Athletic Club.
4. Frederick Hardy, Chesapeake Boat Club, Norfolk, Va.
5. James Wilson, Beaverwyck Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.
6. De Saussure Bull, Carolina Independent Boat Club, Charleston, S. C.
7. Perry H. Ewing, Jr., Mutual Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.
8. James H. Girvin, Beaverwyck Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.

There were three other entries for this race, but they did not compete. Chas. E. Courtney, of Union Springs, N. Y., Boat Club, who was sick, suffering from an affection of the head, a sort of vertigo, the remnant of a *coup de soleil*, which laid him low last June. Then there was Mr. M. F. Davis, of the Amateur Boat Club, Portland, Me., who could not be qualified as an amateur under the rules of the association, and W. F. Stevens, of the Gleam Boat Club, who was also debarred on the same grounds. At 11:30 A. M., all being in readiness, Commodore Brady fired a pistol, the signal for the start, Curtis getting away in splendid style, closely followed by Wilson, Girvin, Yates, and Hardy, Blake Ewing and Bull gradually falling astern. At the first half mile Curtis, Wilson, Girvin, and Yates were again almost in a perfect line, and here Blake gave up the race. Curtis now drew out of the front rank, and on the next quarter got a clear lead of a couple of lengths, Yates being then second, Wilson third, by about the same distance, three lengths in front of Girvin, Hardy being about on a line with the latter, with the space of a length between Bull and Ewing, respectively, the latter being unmistakeably last for good. Curtis made a handsome turn (one mile) in 6:40, leading Yates by about five or six seconds, Hardy going around ten seconds later, Wilson fourth, Girvin fifth, Bull sixth, and Ewing last. Curtis straightened up quickly for the return, and opened a gap of about four lengths, but Yates now settled down to steady hard work, pressed the Hercules to do his best, reducing the space to a half length clear, but this Curtis held without any seemingly great trouble, finishing the two miles in 14:37¾, Yates coming in second, with Wilson, who had rowed a very game race, third, with scarce an interval of time before Hardy finished fourth, Girvin crossing the line about forty-five seconds later, leading Bull, and Ewing bringing up the rear.

This race was for the grand challenge cup of the association, and a very beautiful diamond presentation medal.

SUMMARY SENIOR SCULLER'S RACE—TWO MILES.

Curtis	14:37¾	Girvin	15:52¼
Yates	14:41	Bull	not timed.
Hardy	14:50½	Ewing	not timed.
Wilson	15:04¾	Blake	withdrawn.

When the judges and press steamers returned it was discovered that the grand stand and surrounding shores had filled with a large crowd of spectators, and the scene was much more animated than on the previous day.

THE PAIR-OARED RACE.

A little after 12 o'clock active preparations were made to get the pair-oared race off, which was rowed over the three mile course, starting and finishing at the same place as before. The entries for this race were:

1. Vernon Boat Club, Savannah, Ga.—H. Schley, bow; G. G. Kimball, stroke; carrying Walter Man, coxswain.
2. Argonaut Boat Club, Toronto, Canada—A. Langton, bow; H. Lambe, stroke.
3. Gramercy Boat Club, New-York—H. M. Howell, bow; W. K. Williamson, stroke.
4. Argonauta Rowing Association, Bergen Point, N. J.—Ed. Smith, bow; Fred. C. Eldred, stroke.

At 12:23 they got away on even terms, the Gramercy boat taking the lead, but within a hundred yards the Argonautas dashed to the front and stayed there throughout the race. The Argonaut crew, who were the favorites in this race, on account of the pair and doubles of the club winning the pair and double in the Saratoga regatta last year, did not verify the enthusiastic eulogy of their numerous adherents, as they fell rapidly behind, and shortly after the turn withdrew altogether. The Vernon crew merely started to complete the list and save their entrance. The Argonautas rowed with their wonted power and good judgment, keeping a splendid course, and the Gramercy did nobly against these famous champions, rowing in excellent form, and showing most commendable pluck. The Argonautas made their first mile in 6:40, the two miles in 14:22½, and finished their third mile in 21:52½. The Gramercy made a good turn and rowed handsomely, but as neither of the men had ever had any practice in a pair-oared boat, which is, by the way, the most difficult style of rowing, they are deserving of the utmost credit for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. The Gramercy's time was 22:29.

THE RACES TO COME OFF ON MONDAY.

On Monday next we will have the event par excellence of the regatta—the four-oared shell race—for which thirteen champion crews, representing every section of the country, are now here assembled. Of course the Argonauta stock is again sky high, and the people, including the oracles, are at their wits' end to pick second choice.

The extra scullers' race will also take place on Monday, but as Englehart is not allowed to row, not being a member of an amateur club, O'Neil will have a row over, and there is consequently no interest in this portion of the programme.

However, a number of New-Yorkers here propose to make up a prize for O'Neil and Engelhart to row for, and it is most probable that these two famous scullers will yet meet in a race. The Junior Sculler's race, with a numerous list of entries, is also on Monday's programme, and great crowds are expected to witness the finals.

CUBA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SANCTI SPIRITUS AFFAIR.

SCHEMES FOR DEFENSE—A NOVEL PLAN FOR OBTAINING REINFORCEMENTS—GOLD, THE WEATHER, &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874.

With further reference to the recent affair at Sancti Spiritus, which was the subject of my last letter, the *Diario* this morning states that the advices it has received by mail from that district all agree with the official reports it had already furnished respecting the encounter at Yguará, and the entry at midnight of a number of mounted rebels into the town. According to these advices the rebels were in the place but an hour, but during that time took possession of the public squares, surrounded the commanding General, or head-quarters, and with the cry of "Viva España!" and other analogous and deceptive shouts, seized and disarmed the small guard, composed of four men and a corporal, stationed at the volunteer head-quarters. They made no attempt upon the cavalry barracks, owing, it is said, to the fact that its small garrison was ready to receive them. Further, that two Spanish guerrilla forces, which were about a league distant, heard the firing made by the insurgents, and hastened to the city, but arrived after the insurgents had already gone. The fact that the Captain General immediately ordered a battalion to Remedios, another to Trinidad, and three others to Sancti Spiritus and Moron, part of them to be engaged in protecting the district and the remainder in the most active pursuit of the rebels and evil-doers, is considered as a proof that his Excellency gives to it all the importance which the prompt and thorough pacification of this territory demands.

DEFENSIVE WORKS.

Regarding the trocha from Moron to Jucaro, the Captain General has given orders to improve the works of defense, for he has always believed it indispensable to establish a real barrier between the eastern and western parts of the island, that the latter might in full confidence devote itself to the labors of peace, without fearing those continual eruptions which in a military point of view are of no importance, but which it is necessary to prevent, because they cause grave injury to property and diminish production. The *Diario* further hopes that the plan of defense of this district will not be limited to the *fortines* of the trocha, but that attention will also be paid to the situation of the Spanish columns and the means of rapid communication, for the whole western part of the island is interested in the efficacy of the defensive line of the border, and must contribute to its support.

A BRILLIANT IDEA.

One of the members of the Centro Hispano-Ultramarino, or Spanish Colonial Centre, at Madrid, has been struck with a brilliant idea, which he presented to his confrères at a recent session. This was to have a convention celebrated between the Government and the leaders of the Carlist insurrection, making an agreement to send all prisoners made by one and the other party, whom it would be impossible to exchange, to Cuba, to serve in the army operating against the Cuban insurgents. This idea, it is said, was favorably received, and has found a strong support from the press, and the Government has even lent the project favorable attention. In commenting upon this piece of news the *Diario* says that Republicans and Carlists, fighting side by side in the Island of Cuba under the Spanish flag, would prove to the world that all parties are determined to forget their political differences, and bury all resentment in order to devote themselves to the defense of the national territory and preserve Cuba to Spain.

OBSEQUIES OF MARSHAL CONCHA.

The journals continue to give accounts of the celebration of the obsequies for the late Marshal Concha. The Spanish Legation in Rome intended to celebrate a solemn service. Everything was prepared and the hour appointed, when a sudden order suspended the service, giving rise to a thousand different conjectures as to the reason. This, it is alleged, was as follows: One of the Spanish Government officials in Rome—one of those envoys sent to the European courts with imaginary missions—had the idea of inviting to the services all the well-known Roman Liberals, through announcements posted in the cafés, and printed in the daily papers. Accordingly, considerable agitation commenced in the Republican circles, who thought this would be a favorable occasion to make a demonstration against the Government, and in favor of a Roman Republic. The Police authorities heard of their intentions, and stated to the Legation that the services in honor of Marques Del Duero could not take place under the then existing circumstances. The Legation has, therefore, postponed their celebration until a day when they can be performed without disturbing public order. Here in Cuba, we still hear occasionally from the interior towns of a mass for the repose of the soul of the eminent patrician, Manuel De la Concha, Marques Del Duero.

The Marques De Bella Vista, Acting Alcalde Corregidor during Lulueta's recent stay at the San Diego baths, issued one order for which he will receive the thanks of the public, who have for some time been at the mercy of that saucy, insolent, overbearing, and every way provoking class, the public coachmen, or drivers of public vehicles. These, even when disengaged, would often refuse to let their vehicles, through caprice or laziness, and in almost all cases overcharge and otherwise impose upon their fares. This will now be put a stop to—every carriage, when unoccupied must exhibit a tin sign "To let," and accept the first fare that offers.

GOLD.

Gold, most unaccountably—except to some Spaniards, who attribute it to patriotism—remains at a low figure, being quoted to-day at 120 per cent. to 125 per cent.; that is, 220 to 225. A heavy rise is predicted for next month—after the recent decree for the total payment of all Customs duties in gold goes into effect.

Weather still warm, and business dull.

THE MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK OF NASHUA, N. H., RESUMES BUSINESS.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 29.—The Mechanics' Savings Bank of this city has resumed business. The Bank Commissioners, under a recent act of the Legislature, have reduced the depositors' accounts to fifteen per cent. to correspond with the depreciated securities, which is considered by the officers to be more than enough to cover all possible loss. Depositors are to be credited with whatever is realized from the securities, and new accounts will be kept special from the old.

DARING BURGLARY IN PATERSON, N. J.

About 2 o'clock this morning a daring burglary was perpetrated on the premises of Sigismund Dringer, dealer in old metal, &c., corner of Van Houten and Prospect streets, Paterson. Three burglars forcibly entered the office, and having covered up the safe with wet sheets and blankets and drilled a hole through the door, blew it open with gunpowder. The explosion was so violent that the door was blown across the room and the neighborhood aroused. The thieves found only $2 in money in the safe and some unimportant papers with which they made their escape. The building was fired by the explosion, but the flames were extinguished before the traces of the burglary were obliterated.

THE INDIANS.

THE ATTACKS BY THE KIOWAS AND NACONEES—THE ENEMY REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

HEAD-QUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
via CADDO, INDIAN TERRITORY, Aug. 28.

The action at this point between the hostile Kiowas and Naconees and Companies C, E, L, H, of the Tenth United States Cavalry, which opened here in the unauthorized squatter camp of the latter tribe on Saturday last, continued, after the first complete scattering of all the Indians, in a series of attacks upon the line which Gen. Davidson had established about the agency on the bluffs in the rear and on the line of the Ouachita below, varying in their frequency and strength at intervals until daylight this morning. The main object was to wipe out the buildings and settlement of the agency, which would have resulted in a great destruction of Government property. Attempts were made to effect this in setting fire to the prairie grass at different points, which well nigh accomplished the purpose. But through the tireless activity of Gen. Davidson, Col. Gaines Lawson, and L. H. Carpenter, with Major Montgomery, acting under his command, the fire was defeated by the well directed efforts of the enlisted men, and the buildings were with difficulty saved.

Frequent sorties were made by Indians in numbers ranging from fifty to 500, along the lines; but they were gallantly repulsed and driven back in great disorder by the cavalry dismounted, who took position on the crest of the Black Hills. One charge made by the company under the command of Captain L. H. Carpenter is deserving of especial mention, as it occurred just in time to prevent an important position from being taken up in the rear of the centre of our position by the Indians, and which, if secured, must have resulted to the troops and the agency in great loss and embarrassment. But Capt. Carpenter's company arrived in the nick of time, and a massed column of over 150 Indians were sent flying back in the most precipitate haste. So sudden and handsome was this movement that a magnificent war bonnet worn by the commander of the Indian band was left on the field, together with other of their accoutrements, and seized by our troops amid the yells of the reds. The greatest confusion prevailed among the Indians. Their killed and wounded were taken off, as usual, but with great risk, by the scampering wretches.

Thus far our loss has been only four wounded, viz.

Sergt. Joseph A. Blackburn, Company L, Tenth Cavalry; shot through the right arm.

Louis Mack, Company H, Tenth Cavalry; slight gunshot wound in the right foot.

Private Frederick Robinson, Company I, Twenty fifth Infantry; shot through the left wrist joint; wound severe.

Adam Cooke, Company E, Tenth Cavalry; shot behind right shoulder; severe.

All the above are doing well.

The number of Indians killed by the fire of our troops, which was very rapid and effective, cannot be obtained, owing to their artful custom of snatching their men from the field, but it is known to have been quite large.

The Kiowa and Maconee Indians murdered several white men found on the prairie, four of whom were brought in the following day for burial. The horrible mutilation of their bodies forbids description. Beyond the cutting off of noses and ears and other disfigurement, their bodies were pierced through and through by arrows. Prominent among those butchered was a Mr. Osborn, son-in-law of the veteran and famous Delaware Chief, Black Beaver.

Since the cessation of the firing Gen. Davidson, through a refugee Comanche woman, has succeeded in effecting the return of all friendly Indians to the reservations, viz, The Caddos, Wichitas, Penetelpkas, some Comanches, Keches, Tawaconics, and others, representing between 1,500 and 1,600 peaceable Indians, who came to-day and had "big talks" before going to their former quarters.

Gen. Davidson will pursue the hostile Indians wherever they go, until signally punished or destroyed. He will march with flying columns at once, with ten days' rations, and two additional companies of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, who arrived here this morning, will guard this place securely when he leaves.

The Indians have gone west from here to Rainy Mountain Creek and about it.

ARRIVAL OF CHEYENNE CHIEFS AT DARLINGTON—STATEMENT BY LITTLE ROBE—THE KIOWAS AND COMANCHES QUIET.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Agent John D. Miles writes from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, at Darlington, Indian Territory, Aug. 19, that Little Robe, White Shield, and Pawnee, Cheyenne chiefs, arrived at the agency on the 15th, having left the main Cheyenne camp eight days previous. They brought with them thirty warriors, fifty-one women, and fifty-four children. After a thorough examination as to their loyalty by the agent and military authorities they were enrolled. Little Robe made a statement, which was corroborated by the others, to the effect that they had come in to be at peace at the request of the agent sent through White Shield, for all that had been peaceable to come in. They would have come in sooner, but were prevented by the severe threats of the hostile portion of the tribe. There were others entitled to protection who would come in if they could. On account of the scarcity of rain the main camp of 260 lodges had moved north-westward, and were now camped near the Canadian River. There were no war parties out when these Indians left. Big Bow, a Kiowa chief, had brought in sixty head of horses and mules from Texas about the time they left the camp. The party that raided in Colorado was composed of Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Comanches. Little Robe did not know how many persons they had killed, or how much stock had been stolen. The party that had the fight at Adobe Walls consisted of Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches—between three and four hundred warriors. Six Cheyennes and six Comanches were killed and a number wounded. Bird Medicine, a Kiowa brave, with a party of Kiowas, killed five men in the border settlements of Kansas, three of them near Medicine Lodge. A party of Dog Soldier Cheyennes killed Pat Hennessy's party near Buffalo Springs, on the Harker Road. The Osages, who were camped in that vicinity, burned the wagons and carried off the stores. White Horse and Bear Tongue, with their bands, are very desirous to come to the agency, and are anxious for peace. Agent Miles anticipates great advantage from the system of enrollment recently adopted, as giving a more perfect control over individual members of tribes; but he adds that all law is powerless without a force to back it up, and in this country, in the absence of civil power, the ability to enforce law and order rests entirely in the military.

J. M. Hancock, agent for the Kiowas and Comanches, telegraphs to the Acting Commissioner, dated Aug. 27, that all is quiet, and that there has been no fighting since last report. The hostile Indians are reported as gone to the plains. Only a part of the Kiowas have been engaged. A change of camping ground, to a safer location, gave rise to the report that all were engaged. The Caddos and others of the Wichita Agency, did not join those engaged in the fight, as reported. Gen. Davidson, with his command, was expected back the evening of the day on which the telegram was sent.

THE WILLIS FOG SIGNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The Government tug Pilgrim leaves here Monday morning with invited guests to witness experiments with the Willis patent fog signal, to take place off Cape May, Monday night.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

OVER TWO HUNDRED CARLISTS KILLED IN THE ATTACK UPON PUYCERDA.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—Over two hundred Carlists have been killed, and many wounded, in the attacks on Puycerda. The Republican garrison have nineteen barrels of dynamite, with which they will blow up the place if the Carlists succeed in carrying it.

THE CARLISTS SACK THE TOWN OF CALAHORRA, AND EXACT A CONTRIBUTION OF $17,000.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—A force of Carlists entered Calahorra, four miles south-east of Logrono, on the 25th inst., and sacked the houses, levied a contribution of $17,000 on the clergy, shot four volunteers, freed the convicts, and burned the railway station.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY BY THE CONSCRIPTION.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—It is thought that 100,000 men will be added to the army by the conscription.

A CARLIST BATTALION DISARMED BY THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The French authorities have disarmed a Carlist battalion, which was operating against Puycerda, for entering French territory. The Carlists since have been more circumspect.

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS ORDERED TO BE HELD IN SEVEN DEPARTMENTS.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—President MacMahon has signed a decree ordering elections to be held in seven Departments on the 4th of October next, to fill vacancies in the National Assembly.

THE SALE OF THE LONDON "HOUR" PROHIBITED IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The sale of the London *Hour* in France has been prohibited in consequence of the publication in its columns of letters written by M. Bazaine, the escaped prisoner.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED BY RUSSIA REJECTED—THE DELIBERATIONS PEACEFUL.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Brussels to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the International Conference, at a full sitting, rejected four introductory general principles proposed by Russia, and all proposals concerning reprisals. The course of deliberation has been peaceful, and there has been no recrimination between the German and French delegates.

FINAL SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29.—The final sitting of the International Conference was held yesterday. All the members signed the protocol except the delegates from Great Britain and Turkey, who postponed attaching their signatures.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued falling at the stations east of the Mississippi, with southerly or easterly winds, and stationary or rising temperature. It has risen over the North-west, with winds shifting to west and north, falling temperature and clear or clearing weather, being lowest over Western Kentucky. Cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed over the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and north-westward over the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The rivers have slightly risen at Cincinnati and Nashville, and slightly fallen at Pittsburg and Leavenworth.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States, lower barometer, stationary or rising temperature, winds mostly from the east and south, cloudy weather, and rain areas are probable.

Over the Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, slight changes in temperature, south-west to north-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas.

Over Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region, winds shifting to west and north, clearing but partly cloudy weather, and followed by rising barometer and falling temperature.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, generally higher barometer, lower temperature, clear weather, and north-west to north-east winds.

Over New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, lower barometer, stationary or rising temperature, winds mostly from east to south, increasing cloudiness, and over the eastern portion of the former and in the two latter sections rain areas.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	67°	60°	3:30 P. M.	80°	77°
6 A. M.	66°	59°	6 P. M.	73°	72°
9 A. M.	70°	67°	7 P. M.	71°	61°
12 M.	75°	73°	12 P. M.	70°	58°

Average temperature yesterday..........65⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........71¼°
Weekly average for 1873..........69½°
Weekly average for 1874..........67°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The extensive four-story cooper establishment of Kimball, Shaffer & Co., corner Canton and Central avenues, East Baltimore, was burned yesterday morning. The roofs of several private residences in the immediate vicinity were burned, and the chapel of the Home Mission School was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. The total loss is estimated at $25,000, including $15,000 on stock and machinery; insured as follows: Mechanics', of New-York, $2,500; Commercial, of New-York, $1,500; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $3,000; Republic, of New-York, $3,000; People's, of Newark, N. J., $1,875; total, $11,875. The building is insured for $5,500 in the Lycoming, of Muncy, Penn.; National Fire, of Philadelphia, and Lynchburg, of Lynchburg, Va.

The grocery store of J. J. Blake, in West Roxbury, Mass., was partially burned yesterday. Loss, $3,000; insured. The building, owned by Geo. K. Guild, was damaged to the extent of $400; insured.

A fire last night in the village of Newburg, recently annexed to Cleveland, Ohio, as the Eighteenth Ward, caused a loss of $25,000. The insurance is not fully known.

A slight fire occurred last evening in the fancy goods store of E. A. Bealey, No. 665 Fulton street, causing a damage of $100.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Richard H. Chapel, of the firm of Wm. Haven & Co., a well-known leading citizen of New-London, Conn., died yesterday.

S. O. Pollard's house at Woburn, Mass., was entered by a burglar on Friday night, who escaped with a gold watch and chain and over $1,000 in money.

The semi-annual dividends, payable in Boston in September, aggregate $9,377,368, although the number of corporations paying at this time is not large.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE RIVER STOUR.

I wandered by the River Stour,
One breezy, sunny Summer day,
And saw the swallows flitting o'er
Its bosom in their mazy play.

The green weeds waving in the stream
Pointed the way the river wends;
As some maid moving in her dream,
Sweet curvings to her tresses lends.

And now and then a speckled trout
Shot through the skeins of verdant sheen,
Glittered a startled moment out,
Then darted back 'neath mosses green.

A moor-hen rose from off the bank,
A dead dry leaf came floating by,
And through the rushes loose and lank
A sibilating Summer sigh.

The blue-flies glanced from blade to blade,
With turquoise bodies fine and thin;
And myosotis blossoms made
To skylike hues themselves akin.

An alder shook above the tide,
A leafless tree kind ivy capped;
A ring-dove cooed to his ringed bride,
A nuthatch on the alder tapped.

And yet the river would not stay,
In spite of all the thymy scent;
But calmly its half-silent way
In ever-rippling ridges went.

And as it went I longed to go
Down with the river to the sea;
I loved the stream, and fain would know
What its far destiny might be.

Would it be chafed with stony rocks
And made to hiss with sunken shoal,
And all its verdant waving locks
Be torn before it reached the goal?

Would sunken stems dispute the way?
Or barrier built across its path
Make that sweet stream anon so gay,
To froth and foam in freckled wrath?

Sweet River Stour! Soft River Stour!
Your calmness in the flowery mead
Rebukes my looking on before;
Calm in the present, all our need.

For if the way should change to worse
You gather strength in going on;
The power which here you calmly nurse
Will give you giant force anon.

Contented then, amidst these meads
I'll cast all sad thought into thee;
Bear them adown through drifting weeds,
And give them burial in the sea.

—*Temple Bar.*

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE STORY OF DR. MORSHEAD

BY DUTTON COOK,

Author of "Young Mr. Nightingale," &c., &c.

I.

That there was a story—and rather a curious story—to be told concerning Dr. Morshead was a very general opinion. As to the precise nature of the story, however, there was much less agreement. Some told it one way and some another. It was remarked, indeed, that no one ever adhered to any exact method of telling it; that very few pretended to possess actual knowledge of the circumstances they related. For the most part they claimed only to tell the story as it had been told to them. But does any one ever repeat a story *quite* as he has heard it? Well, just at first he may, perhaps—when the words are still warm in his ear, as it were—the facts fresh in his mind. But afterward—long afterward—when time has been busy, when other events have happened, other and numberless tales have been told, and age has come to dull and numb and chill—in what state is the story then? Rather shattered, surely, choked with dust or coated with green mold, much mixed up with other matters, and very hard indeed to put together again in anything like its original form. Imagination is called in, however, to the help of memory; gaps and crevices and missing portions are somehow supplied, and the story is made to stand upright again. Only the legs it stands upon are never really its own; and, in truth, it is not by any means the story that it once was. I don't say that as a story it has not gained somewhat in form and effect and proportions; that may be so; but certainly it is not the same story—and very likely it is not nearly so true as it used to be; for originally there was *some* truth in it at any rate. No question whatever about that.

The fact is that Dr. Morshead had pretty well outlived all those really informed as to the particulars of his life. That he was of great age was indisputable; how old exactly was another question. No, not a hundred years old—people would not admit that. But ninety-seven, or ninety-eight, or even ninety-nine—so far they would not mind going. Anything, in short, this side of those figures. For on the other side lay, as all felt, a marvelous region unsafe for reasonable people.

To look at him, however, he might well be a hundred, or even more. He was so bleached and withered, and bent and broken. He was quite as much dead as he was alive—more perhaps, if anything. His eyes were fixed and dim—colorless, but for a faint tint of faded gray—without light or look of life in them. His head hung forward, swaying a little to and fro, mechanically, like the movable head of a Chinese figure accidentally set in motion. His lower jaw drooped, his chin resting upon his sunken chest. His face was almost of a saffron hue, and so criss-crossed with innumerable deeply cut wrinkles that it had the look of an ill-joined mosaic, or some crazy old fragment of tessellated pavement. His nose was sharp and bony, of a vulturish sort of pattern. He was quite bald, even to being without eyebrows or eyelashes. Hair probably could not live on the arid soil of his cuticle. He wore, therefore, a jet-black wig, glossy with oil, and drawn down low upon his forehead. There was something almost ghastly about the effect of his black, lustrous locks in violent contrast with his dead-looking, parchment face.

Dr. Morshead had, of course, retired from practice of his profession for many years. It was always said of him that he had in his day enjoyed great repute as a physician. He occupied a spacious mansion in a street that had once been fashionable—very long since, however. There were suggestions of Queen Anne's time in the red brick walls, the stone coignes, window cases, and fittings, and in the florid iron-work about the doorways, with its conical caps—never used within living memory—for extinguishing the flambeaux of old world footmen. The house wore now a very woe-begone look—it was growing rusty, soot-incrusted. The paint had blistered and peeled off, the stone was crumbling, the bricks seemed parting company, the window-panes were thickly coated with dirt.

The doctor was but seldom seen by his neighbors. It was not understood, however, that he was ill; only that he was so very old. He was not bedridden, or confined to his room. Indeed, now and then during the very hot weather he would emerge from his gloomy dwelling and cross the roadway to breathe the Summer air and pace up and down a little, a very little, on the other side, the sunny side, of the street. He walked very slowly, for there was something defective in the muscular action of his legs; he raised them by means of cords, with a loop or strap passing under either foot; thus his steps were almost the result of the movement of his hands. This gave a curious automatic look to him. He seemed hung on wires—kept in motion by artificial means—a sort of patriarchal puppet. He was further assisted in locomotion by his housekeeper, who steadied him and propped him up with her right arm securely tucked under his left. She was an elderly woman, dressed in rusty black, with a projecting bonnet, almost of Quaker fashion. Still she was not so very old; indeed, by the side of her master she should have been reckoned almost young. For, as report went, the post she filled in Dr. Morshead's service had been previously occupied by her mother, and before that by her grandmother.

They were, no doubt, a strange-looking couple. But the doctor was so much the more strange-looking of the two that the woman was but little observed. He was always very much stared at, and the rude boys of the street called out after and derided him—not so very boisterously or bravely, however. For even to their unimpressible faculties there was something awful about the aspect of Dr. Morshead. Still they found courage to speak of him mockingly—now as a miser, now as mad, and now as a mummy.

Nevertheless it was but occasionally that the street-boys found opportunities for the expression of their criticism. The doctor was, in truth, very rarely visible. And by no sign did he ever betray consciousness that he was the subject of remark. He might have been blind or deaf, or dead, indeed, for that matter; or, at any rate, all the rest of the world might have been dead to him. Nor did he say one word to his companion. He was not a puppet that even squeaked. The evidences of life stirring within him were indeed few and small.

There was just this, however: In the course of his feeble promenade up and down on the sunny side of the street he always stopped once or twice and gazed up at his own house. He stood for some minutes thus occupied, and while he did this it was noted the housekeeper did not look with him at the house opposite, but kept her eyes fixed upon his face. There came into it, so observers reported, for all its corpse-like look, a certain strange gleam of life that flickered for a moment, then, as he turned away, faded and died out so completely that doubt arose as to whether it had ever really been present, and was not ascribable rather to the fancy of the observer than to any fact connected with the observed.

The story went that the doctor surveyed his house, not to note, as he well might, that it stood greatly in need of repair and redecoration, but in pursuance of an old habit of his, acquired a very, very long time ago. He looked to find peering through one of the clouded panes a young, white, wistful face, with deep blue eyes and a frame of bright golden hair; the face of his wife, who had been dead so many years that had she been living when he now looked up at the window—as people supposed to find her face there—she had been quite an old woman. But she had died young.

While she lived she had, at his bidding, sat at the window, so that when he walked to and fro on the other side of the street, as his custom had been to walk even in those days, he might look up at her frequently, and see that she was alone and unoccupied, save in looking down at him. For he had been jealous of her—bitterly jealous—and cruelly suspicious. He was many years older than she was—quite old enough to have been her father, and even then he looked older than he really was—looked, too, as though he had never been young. He was one of those who seem to have come into the world with brows already wrinkled, hair already gray, well-worn hearts, and an abundant stock of wisdom and experience; to whom youth has no illusions, life few charms, whom love shuns or approaches only to wound malignantly, bringing not joy, but simply despair.

His marriage had been a madness for which it was hard to account. His wife had never loved him, had never even pretended to love him. Duty she was prepared to yield him, respect and implicit obedience; she would toil for him if need were; would undergo any sacrifice he might require of her, and she was grateful to him. His art and unremitting care had saved her father's life, so the story ran. But more she could not give him, and had frankly told him so. Her heart had been won by another—won so fairly and so certainly that it could never come back to her again. For her hand, that was still her own to dispose of. It was Dr. Morshead's if he so insisted. He did insist. Pale, shivering, sobbing, miserably wretched, she became his wife. What wonder that they had been a very unhappy couple!

She had loved another. She had not married whom she loved, for that had not been possible to her. He was but a poor student. The future promised him much, the present gave him nothing. He could not ask her to become his wife; there was something almost cowardly, as he judged, in inviting one so fair, so young, so delicate, to share his poverty, his misfortune. He had not dared even to confess to her his love. She had read it in his eyes, doubtless, however, as he might have read in hers, had he dared presume to study them carefully, her love for him. He held back from this; it seemed to him better not to know. Her love would have been delightful to him, but it would have been anguish, too; it was so clear to him that she could never become his wife. At this time he had met with many disappointments, and viewed the future with something of dismay, if not despair.

So they parted; loving each other heart and soul, but affecting to be friends merely, and even somewhat distant friends, who could shake hands calmly, and interchange smiling good-bys. There was danger, perhaps, in doing or saying more. One look, one word, and they had been in each other's arms. That was not to be.

He was away from England long, weary years, slowly working his way toward success, but achieving it at last. He returned still young and with his old love still warm in his heart, but with hair prematurely gray, with a bronzed, weather-beaten, lined face. He had acquired distinction in his profession. He could not boast the long standing and experience of Dr. Morshead, but that he was a physician of eminence could not be disputed. He was prosperous, rich, courted by society, patients crowded to him. He was now called Dr. Everard.

She was Dr. Morshead's wife—a most unhappy woman.

Yet it could hardly be said that her husband did not love her. He loved her according to his view of what love was. But it was more like hate than love. It was unresting, most watchful, hungry, full of solicitude; but yet it was strangely hard, cold, and bitter. He had not credited her when she told him that her love could never be his. Why not, why not? he had asked querulously again and again both of her and of himself. He could obtain no satisfactory response to this inquiry; yet he pursued it and repeated it, greatly to his own vexing and torment, with little other result. Then he had in his folly—for, a sage in other matters, he was a very fool in this—sought to coerce her love; to possess himself of it whether she would or not. He had failed, of course; and his failure had much enraged him. The while his jealousy increased. He dreaded lest she bestow upon some other the love she could not, or would not, as he held, give to him. He watched narrowly her every glance and smile, but indeed she did not smile often after her marriage; he wanted these all himself; he hated to think that some other might win them in spite of him. The thought of such a thing inflicted upon him a sense of injury and loss. So, like a miser hoarding his gold, he seemed to secrete her from the world more and more. It could not be said that she was much of joy or comfort to him. But he was determined that she should be nothing of these to others. And then he had at any rate the pleasure of contemplating her, of counting her charms again and again as though they were coins, and of reflecting that she was, if not absolutely his, why, then, certainly no other's. And she was beautiful to look upon, most beautiful even in her melancholy, her suffering, her despair.

That she had ever loved he knew not. It was a secret known only to herself, scarcely that indeed, she so shrunk from the knowledge, so tried to think the truth untrue.

And she tried hard to forget her student lover, George Everard, lost to her since so many years. Yet, though she kept diligent watch and ward, memory of him would sometimes steal into her heart, and linger there, perhaps longer than it should have done. It was hard to expel the tender thought; it seemed to her like crushing a flower or wounding a bird. She had scarcely strength or courage for the task.

"Does he know of my fate?" she asked herself. "Has he ever given me a thought? The many, many years that he has been away!"

She had not heard—she was so secluded and prisoned by her jealous husband that she knew little of what happened outside her grim, dark dwelling-place—she did not know that George Everard had returned home.

II.

Dr. Morshead fell ill—seriously ill, as it seemed. His practice declined. It might be that this one fact resulted almost of necessity from the other, and that his patients lost faith in a physician who was so obviously unable to heal himself. Indeed, how could there be belief in curative powers that failed when there was such special need for their success? In any case, with the doctor's loss of health came about the abatement of his prosperity. It was not of so very much consequence. The doctor had already money enough, and to spare. He was so rich that he could well have afforded to withdraw voluntarily from practice. Still he did not like being driven into retirement. The thing fretted and vexed him extremely, and so his state of health sank more and more, and his patients diminished rapidly.

He consulted his books—he examined his own symptoms—was forever looking at himself in the glass, observing the color of his tongue, feeling his own pulse, taking note of his condition and of every trivial change in it. He weighed himself daily, and perceived with discomfiture that there was a steady decrease in his weight. True it was but a few ounces, but he found the fact sufficiently alarming. And yet he could not discover within himself any organic malady. He declined to admit, at any rate, that such was really the case. He came of a long-lived family. All his kindred had been ever robust and hearty—blessed with sound constitutions. Why should he ail, then? and what? He found it hard to answer. All the same, he knew that he was ill, and that daily he was growing worse.

He took counsel of his professional brethren. Of course, their skill and learning were very much at his service. They did not ask him the questions they usually put to ordinary patients, nor did they subject him to a very formal examination. They took for granted that he would tell them all that it was necessary for them to know. And perhaps they were conscious that he was too well acquainted with professional customs and ceremonies to find them as impressive as did the general public. A doctor's consultation with doctors bears, perhaps, some resemblance to the interviews of soothsayers. There must prevail throughout, at any rate, a certain amused sense of popular credulity.

Still, Dr. Morshead's brethren listened to him, eyed him inquiringly, conferred with him and with each other, and finally announced their opinion. It must be said that from the first he demurred to it. They decided that he was suffering from heart-disease of some standing—aneurismal hypertrophy of the left ventricle, they called it. They did not—it was unnecessary—warn him of the nature of his ailment, and speak of its possible results in the direction of apoplexy and hemorrhage. They refrained from prescribing for him—said no word as to his taking care of himself, avoiding exertion as much as possible, and all exciting influences. Nor did they recommend repose, country air, moderate diet, sedative treatment, with depletion. They felt that having named his malady he was as competent to deal with it as they were, and to take measures for his own preservation.

Dr. Morshead forbore to contradict his friends openly, but in secret he described their opinion as "rubbish." He did not believe a word of it: so he said. The notion that he was suffering from aneurismal hypertrophy was too absurd. Still that he was ill he could not but admit. His pulse was feeble; his eyes were lustreless; his skin was of an ashen-gray hue. His breathing was oppressed; his appetite had failed him; he could not sleep at night. At last he had something very like a fit; and then he sent for Dr. Everard—a stranger to him, or nearly so, except in regard to reputation, and therefore more to be trusted than old friends and colleagues: at any rate Dr. Morshead was in a mood to think so. Usually, he had little faith in new lights, and spoke of them almost derisively. Things, however, had come to such a pass with him that he now turned from the physicians of his own standing, denouncing them as "old women," and preferred the advice of this new comer, Dr. Everard—a young man comparatively speaking. Under other circumstances he would probably have condemned Dr. Everard as a quack, simply; but now Dr. Morshead was in so disturbed a state that he was almost inclined to consult a quack, and even as to his own case; perhaps it should be said especially as to his own case. Had the patient been any other than himself probably his advice would have been different; it would have resulted from a more deliberate and temperate and rational process.

Dr. Everard fixed his bright brown eyes upon the face of his brother-physician; heard what he had to say; examined him after a manner that, while it seemed slight and negligent, was yet, as Dr. Morshead well knew, really sound and careful and scientific.

Then said Dr. Everard: "There's nothing the matter with you."

"Nothing? No aneurismal hypertrophy?"

"Certainly not. You should know that yourself."

"You would have me believe that I am well then?"

"I would have you believe that your body would be well enough if your mind would but permit."

"What's wrong with my mind?"

"I say again, *you* should know."

"You mean that my brain is giving way?"

"I mean nothing of the kind—at present. I can perceive no symptom whatever of cerebral disorder. But still, your mind is ill at ease. Some care is forever oppressing you—fretting at your nervous system—undermining your strength—wounding you in a variety of ways. You are strangely troubled about something."

"About what?"

"How should *I* know? You are anxious, vexed, care-worn—so much is certain. Your general health has become affected. By-and-by it may suffer still more. The body is never well when the mind is ill. But I am only telling you what you know already—better than I do—for you have lived longer."

"And you have nothing else to tell me? You decline to prescribe for me?"

"My prescription runs simply to this effect: Lift this weight from your mind."

"It's easy to say that," murmured Dr. Morshead, thoughtfully, with knit brows.

"No doubt," said the younger physician. "We cannot be rid of trouble simply by wishing to be rid of it, or who would be troubled? Still, effort and resistance will do something—much. Fight against this thing that vexes you—who knows but you may overcome it? At least the conflict in itself will be of service to you; it will brace you, quicken your circulation, lend you new force and vigor. You may not conquer all at once, but time will fight on your side, and victory may be yours at last."

"It is clear that you have not suffered as I suffer."

"Yet, I have had my share of suffering. I have endured deep grief, cruel disappointment, bitter mortification."

"And these have passed away, leaving no trace?"

"I do not say that. But at least I have lived through my troubles, and, so far, surmounted them. The scars may remain, but the wounds do not pain much now."

"And you are happy?"

"No," said Dr. Everard, with a sigh. Then, after a pause, he resumed: "I am resigned. I have found strength to endure. I am not absolutely unhappy. I cannot say more than that."

"You have forgotten your sorrows and sufferings?"

"Indeed no. The memory of them often comes back to me, and I would not have that memory wholly leave me. But I work hard. I become, at times, absorbed in my profession. At any rate I do not suffer then."

And again he sighed; a look of pain passed over his face. Dr. Morshead surveyed him curiously. For a moment it seemed as though they had changed places—that Dr. Everard was the patient, Dr. Morshead his medical adviser. Both were silent, however, for some little while.

"Have you ever loved?" Dr. Morshead asked at length, in a subdued tone.

"Yes." And Dr. Everard started; he had been lost in thought. He seemed like one suddenly and rudely roused from sleep. "Why do you ask?"

"You have loved, and unhappiness has come of your love?"

"Why do you speak of such things to me?"

"For no reason."

Dr. Everard was now thoroughly awake and alert.

"I see," he said. "You are describing your own case. You are giving me a clue to the mental distress that has brought upon you this bodily suffering."

"Not so," said Dr. Morshead quickly, with a flush upon his face. "You misunderstand me. You have jumped at a most mistaken conclusion. As it happens I am happily married. I married where I loved. In regard to my domestic relations there is not a word to be said. My wife is the most admirable of her sex. I am devoted to her, as she to me. Have I not good reason to be happy?"

"Undoubtedly! Your infirm health is not due, then, to the cause I had for a moment imagined. Whatever may distress your mind it is not the pangs of despised love, or any trouble of that kind." There was a certain hint of irony in his manner as he said this. But Dr. Morshead did not perceive it apparently.

"You persist, then, that my ailments arise from my mental condition?" he demanded.

"I do. I have no doubt whatever on that subject."

"And that I am not suffering from aneurismal hypertrophy?"

"Most certainly. I have tested you thoroughly, both by percussion and auscultation. You are free from organic disease."

"You will see me again?"

"If you wish it."

"I do wish it."

They eyed each other sharply and parted rather ceremoniously. No sort of cordiality had been established between them; yet they were certainly interested in each other. Both had been somewhat impressed by their interview; each had become curious concerning the other.

"He does not understand my case," mused Dr. Morshead. "Yet he's clever, too, and for all his youth—for he's still quite young—experienced. I can see that. I'm sure there's something wrong with my heart, however. That is, I am almost sure. The pulsations are certainly very strong; the sounds produced by percussion are dull. Hypertrophy of the left ventricle. Why not? Very likely they were right who told me that. They should know. They are men likely to know—men of my own standing. Surely they should know better than this Everard!"

So Dr. Morshead, having opposed the opinion of his first advisers, his old friends, and finding it also opposed by Dr. Everard, the new physician, now changed his mind completely. He was of a contradictory nature. He had quite a habit of opposition.

Still he had to choose a side in this division of judgment. There was hardly a third course open to him. He must adopt one opinion or the other. So he decided that Dr. Everard was wrong—that the older physicians were right. It was convenient for him to forget that he had formerly pronounced their decision to be "rubbish." He now believed, or pretended to believe, that there really was something in it. He could not altogether admit that he was suffering from "aneurismal hypertrophy." Yet a certain inclination thitherward he now was prepared to concede. Yes, his heart was at fault, he confessed to himself, and now he was forever with painful attention listening to its beatings, taking note of its condition. It is certain that his health grew worse and worse.

Yet, affecting to despise Dr. Everard and his judgment, he in truth sought him more and more. He spoke almost contemptuously of him, still again and again he demanded his opinion. This did not vary. Dr. Everard still protested against the notion of "aneurismal hypertrophy," still attributed the failure of the patient's bodily health to the ailing condition of his mind. "I find indigestion and decided loss of tone," he said; "a measure of general decline, but no absolute disease. You would be well enough could you put from you the care that oppresses you so severely. You should know how to treat a case of this kind, even though it is your own."

The two men met frequently—not liking, rather disliking and mistrusting each other—their relations entirely unsympathetic; yet, as it seemed, by circumstances and a certain sense of curiosity affecting both, brought, and almost bound together. In fact, each was to the other a subject of study, as some complicated medical case might have been.

"And this man is Hilda's husband," mused Dr. Everard, with downcast eyes, frowning brows, and troubled thoughts. "Poor child, she cannot be happy."

Of her marriage he had known long since. But he had not yet seen her. As much as possible he had avoided calling at Dr. Morshead's house. He would, indeed, have shunned the elder physician altogether, but Dr. Morshead had not permitted that. He had been urgent in requiring the advice of the younger man, who, resisting at first with some obstinacy, had ultimately yielded—weakly, as he confessed to himself. A strange longing had possessed him to see again, if but for once, Hilda, the love of his boyhood, indeed of his life, for he knew that he loved her still, and could never love other than her, the wife of Dr. Morshead. Yet was his love of a blameless sort; the fire of its passion had burned out and left it pure and pitiful and very tender, for all its strength. It was as the love of brother for sister, or father for child—so at least he persuaded himself.

"He has suffered, then, this Everard," reflected Dr. Morshead; "has loved and suffered; he almost said as much. Yet he lives and thrives. What said he about 'the pangs of despised love?' And he believes *that* to be my malady. No, no." He hurriedly thrust from him the thought, but it came back to him again. He assured himself that he was without care; that it was not mental anxiety that afflicted him. He preferred to believe that his heart was dangerously stricken—that his malady was simply of the body. Yet all the same, he was forever seeking the advice of Dr. Everard, inducing him to restate his opinion, searching his face while he spoke, trying hard to extract from him some hint of the story of his own sorrows. But in this respect Dr. Morshead scarcely succeeded. Dr. Everard was very sparing of speech concerning himself. He admitted in general terms that his early life had been unhappy, but he carefully withheld detailed confession on that subject.

III.

It seemed clear, however, that the young doctor must some day meet Morshead's wife. He had hoped this might not be, yet hoped, too, that it might. Meanwhile he had nerved himself for the meeting—had learned to control his emotions, or to hide them beneath an appearance of calm. He had resolved to seem a stranger to her, or at least to wait until she had clearly recognized him before speaking of their friendship—surely he might call it that?—in the past. He had discovered that Dr. Morshead was very jealous of his wife—was indeed almost insanely jealous. He often proposed to himself to ascribe openly Dr. Morshead's ailing health to this terrible jealousy—plainly to tell him so. Yet he held back, lest in some way Hilda should be prejudiced. Already, as he judged, she was unhappy. How could she be otherwise, seeing that she was married to Dr. Morshead. Dr. Everard hated Dr. Morshead, yet went often to his house, conferring with him again and again in regard to his disordered health, and both longing and dreading to see Dr. Morshead's wife.

They met at last. Mrs. Morshead was usually secluded in an upper chamber. Her husband had expressly enjoined her to remain above stairs when visitors—they were patients, as a rule—were with him below. But of late there had been few patients calling upon the doctor. It was by mere chance she entered the room wherein stood George Everard waiting to see her husband.

His back was toward her, but he turned quickly; his ear had caught the rustling sound of her flowing dress, the light beat of her foot upon the floor. Their eyes met.

"Hilda!" he cried eagerly, as he advanced to her. She was very pale, terrified, trembling in every limb. Her lips moved, but she spoke no audible words.

"Hilda!" and for a moment his arm circled her, supporting her, for she was swaying to and fro, half-fainting. "Hilda!"

"For God's sake don't speak to me; don't call me that," she moaned feebly and very sadly.

"You mean"—he began, in some amazement at her troubled state.

"Oh, George, why are you here? Why have you come back to me? What have I done—what have I done—that this should happen to me?"

Then, with a sudden gasp of terror, she sprang from him. Dr. Morshead stood upon the threshold, leaning against the door-post. His eyes, lit with a strange fire, glared now upon his wife, now upon George Everard. Intense suspicion, cruel hatred, exceeding anger, found marked expression in his face. Yet was there something of malicious triumph, too. It seemed to him that he had discovered the secret of Dr. Everard's sorrow, at any rate. The discovery would have been more agreeable to him if it had not involved distrust of his own wife, amounting almost to conviction of her perfidy. But still it was a discovery.

Controlling himself, and disguising the rage that burned within him, Dr. Morshead assumed an air of old-fashioned courtesy. George Everard was formally presented to Mrs. Morshead. She was white as a sheet, and quivering like an aspen leaf; he was certainly unnerved. Dr. Morshead eyed them closely. The expression of his face was horribly malicious.

After that day George Everard met Mrs. Morshead upon several occasions, but always in the presence of her husband. It seemed to be prearranged by Dr. Morshead that his wife, subjected the while to his scrutiny, should have opportunities of encountering her former lover. Dr. Everard made various efforts to discontinue his visits to the house of Dr. Morshead. But in vain. The elder physician was peremptory in demanding the services of the younger—insisted upon the value of his counsel; nevertheless, he still secretly derided it the while.

George Everard blamed himself bitterly for these visits to Dr. Morshead's house. For he could not but know that he now went thither not solely to advise concerning Dr. Morshead's ailments. Even in the patient's presence the young physician's thoughts wandered toward the patient's wife; his eyes were forever looking for her; his hopes were incessantly busy with her. For no reason, as he confessed to himself, save only that he had loved her, and that he loved her still. Vainly and foolishly, it might be, and yet with all his heart. He did not know that his love had been discovered by Dr. Morshead—that his every action was watched and noted by a furiously jealous husband. He failed to perceive that his patient was now at any rate suffering from a real disorder—a consuming wrath, a raging passion for revenge. Dr. Morshead's heart might or might not be diseased; but that his general state of health was now seriously impaired could not be questioned. Indeed, he now believed himself—and plainly avowed as much—a dying man.

And for another reason George Everard persisted in his visits to Dr. Morshead's house. It was plain to him that Mrs. Morshead was gravely ill. All light had gone from her eyes, all color from her face, all life from her movements. She dragged her limbs after her, she spoke with difficulty, she seemed scarcely possessed of consciousness. At her husband's bidding she was present during the visits of Dr. Everard; but there was something alarming in her aspect as she sat speechless, almost motionless, with blank, glazed eyes, gazing at vacancy.

Dr. Everard, drawing aside his patient and professional brother, besought his regard to the condition of Mrs. Morshead.

"You think my wife ill—really ill?" asked Dr. Morshead, watching keenly his interlocutor.

"Indeed I fear so. It seems to me that Mrs. Morshead's life is in extreme peril."

"She has always been delicate. She comes of rather an ailing family. Her father died—he was a patient of mine—at an early age, comparatively. He had been, I may say, an invalid all his life. His daughter takes after him. She resembles him remarkably. She will not be, I think, a long-lived woman."

Dr. Everard started. The elder physician smiled—cruelly.

"I should know," he said. "I have studied her constitution. I am her medical attendant. Who should understand her case if I do not? My own impression is—I will frankly avow it—that my wife will not long survive me." Dr. Morshead watched heedfully the effect of his words. He was pleased to note that they wounded as though they had been knives.

"But may I ask what treatment you pursue in regard to her case?"

"Pardon me. I think you are hardly entitled to ask that. She is my patient. She is my wife. It is not in regard to *her* case that I have sought your advice."

"That is true. Still—" Dr. Everard proceeded with some embarrassment, "the circumstances are peculiar, and perhaps a second opinion—"

"Pardon me. I must repeat. My wife, I presume to state, is well satisfied with the treatment of her doctor, who happens to be her husband, her loving and most devoted husband. Why should I invite a second opinion? Of a stranger, too?"

"I am not quite a stranger to Mrs. Morshead."

"Oh! Not quite a stranger! You have met my wife before?"

"Yes. Years ago now. She was almost a child then. I a boy, or little more. But naturally I feel an interest in her—more, much more, than a stranger might be expected to feel."

"Odd that I should never have heard of this before; neither from you, nor from her. Does it not strike you also as odd?"

"Accidents often seem to be odd," said Dr. Everard vaguely, averting his face.

"Just so. No doubt that accounts for it, and when you spoke of the circumstances being peculiar you meant—but I see; the peculiarity is obvious. Still I think I am hardly justified in seeking your opinion, Dr. Everard. I have confidence in my own treatment of my wife's ailments."

Dr. Everard was silent. His eyebrows lowered sternly, and he bit his lips till they bled. Dr. Morshead smiled again.

"I may mention, however," he said, "as you seem curious about the matter, that Mrs. Morshead suffers much from nervous irritation and disturbed sleep, what we call *insomnia*, you know. I have prescribed opium in the usual form of tincture of laudanum. The doses, of course, are small, and are administered in accordance with the condition and requirements of the patient."

"Dr. Morshead," cried Everard violently, "you are killing your wife!"

"You think so?" Dr. Morshead's features twitched. A compressed, acrid sort of smile, which drove all the color from his lips, stole over his face. "But then, you see, you are, after all, but a young practitioner, Dr. Everard. I may say, without offense, that you cannot lay claim to my experience. The rudeness of your speech I pass over. You are scarcely yourself, to-day, I think. Killing my wife! Why? Is it probable—is it commonly possible? Would *anybody* believe such a thing of me—of *me*, of all people? It is well known that I am devoted, absolutely devoted, to my wife. Better say simply that you disapprove of my treatment—that will be enough to say."

"I do say it. I say that to give opium in such a case is barbarous, murderous, infamous. You must be mad to do such a thing."

Dr. Morshead shrugged his shoulders.

"Doctors differ. There is nothing more to be said. Only you will remember that your opinion was not invited in this case. It has been rather thrust upon me in defiance of all professional etiquette. You have forgotten, I think, that Mrs. Morshead is both my wife and my patient."

"I counted her among my friends once," said Dr. Everard desperately.

"*Once?* Long since, I suppose. Strange, I repeat, that she should never have mentioned your name to me! Really she must have forgotten altogether the fact of your existence! Only what becomes, in that case, of your claim to be her friend?"

Dr. Everard made no reply. He breathed with difficulty; he suffered gravely.

"Altogether," continued Dr. Morshead, "I think I will not trouble you to come here again, Dr. Everard. We do not agree. We are not likely to agree. We have been brought up in different schools of medicine. You are a new light. I am an old one. But you cannot be surprised if, under all the circumstances of the case, I prefer my own judgment to yours. I do not think you are right in regard to my symptoms. I am sure you are wrong as to Mrs. Morshead's. Good morning, Good-by."

And Dr. Morshead's door closed noisily, angrily, behind Dr. Everard.

It seemed to him that he should never meet Hilda again—that he had seen her for the last time.

He watched the house for days—haunting its neighborhood, gazing at the windows. He loved still deeply and tenderly. He pitied, he lamented, his distress was great, and a terrible fear harassed him. He had convinced himself that Hilda was being murdered by her jealous husband. That Dr. Morshead was determined that his young wife should in no case survive him.

Was interference possible? What could he do? "Nothing!" he answered despairingly.

But at last he could bear it no longer. He forced his way into the house—he thrust aside the servant who tried to hinder his advance—he entered one of the inner chambers. There he stopped suddenly, finding himself face to face with Dr. Morshead. For some moments they stood still, looking at each other, without speaking.

"I am glad that you have come," said Dr. Morshead, at length. "You may prove of service, perhaps. I may not have done justice to your advice, Dr. Everard. My wife is very ill. In plain words, she is dying."

His manner was agitated, and he spoke hurriedly. Yet was there in his eyes a singular look of cool, composed, deliberate malice.

"Dr. Morshead, you have killed your wife," George Everard said, sternly. "I hold you accountable for her death!"

"Pardon me. These observations are unprofessional. Moreover, they are shameful, most insulting, and most false. At the proper time, should occasion require, I am prepared to supply full particulars of the course of treatment I have adopted in this case. The best authorities are on my side. I court investigation, if the least suspicion is to be directed toward me. A physician of my reputation, standing, and prolonged experience—a husband, devoted as I have always been—pray, what have I to fear? You forget yourself, Dr. Everard. You forget yourself, very strangely. But at such a time, of course, I cannot dwell upon such matters. Think of this only as a case in which your professional counsel may prove of service. Do you care to help me save my wife—if I may, if it is not yet too late?"

"God knows I will help you—I will save her, if I can."

"I had forgotten, for the moment, that you were her friend—her lover, perhaps?"

"Why not? I loved her—I love her still—I shall always love her—with all my heart—with all my soul!" He spoke wildly, at random, reckless of what he said.

For he saw that she was dying. His voice was the voice of despair.

She was stretched upon a couch, her limbs were rigid, her hands and feet were as cold as marble, her face was colorless as a carving in stone or ivory, her eyes were fast closed, her breathing was scarcely perceptible.

"She has spoken? Within the last hour?"

"Incoherently only. She was raving, I think. She did not recognize me—her own husband. She called incessantly upon 'George Everard.' She was mad, of course. Then followed a sort of stupor. Then this heavy sleep, from which it seems impossible to rouse her—from which, I fear, she may not be roused."

"She dies—poisoned by opium, administered by her husband."

"It was the proper treatment. I am fully prepared to defend it."

"Will you let her die under your very eyes, and do nothing?"

Dr. Morshead for a moment held her wrist between his thumb and forefinger, then raised her eyelids, passed his palm across her brow.

"Save her, if you can," he said, moodily, and he drew aside, his eyes darting angry glances at his rival.

Dr. Everard did not spare exertion. Earnestly he strove to rouse the patient from the sleep of death into which she was fast sinking, to rescue her from that grave to which she seemed already a prey. He was even cruel in the means he employed to save her. The case was desperate, and seemed to warrant desperate remedies. He tried to bring her back to life almost by torture. He wounded her cruelly in his efforts to overcome the numbing influence of the poison by awakening a sense of suffering.

She turned her dim, dying eyes upon him. Her lips parted, and she uttered faintly, very faintly, his name. She was conscious of his presence. She died with her hand locked in his. He fell on his knees beside her body.

"All is over," said Dr. Morshead, as he covered his dead wife's face with a handkerchief. "I thank you for all you have done, Dr. Everard. Your exertions were remarkable for their skill and scientific intention. I shall always maintain that. I shall be happy, should need arise, to testify as much in your favor. But success was hardly to be obtained. I own—knowing, as I did, all the particulars of the case—I despaired from the first of success. My wife was young and fair, beautiful—I shall not be called uxorious for saying so much!—but she was not destined for a long life. I was well aware of that. I attended, as I have told you, her father—a short-lived man—and other members of her family. All seemed doomed to an early death. One sees that in families sometimes. In the ordinary course of things, and according to the usual calculations of the averages of life, she would have survived me many years. But that was not to be. I am old. I have long been very ailing; my life hangs but by a thread, as it were, and yet it seems I am to outlive her, although surely it can but be for a little, a very little, while."

"Murderer!"

"You are mad to say so. But say so if you will. Who do you think will credit you? What is your accusation worth in such a case? The dead woman's lover! You have hated me always. I have read in your eyes again and again your bitter envy of me. You would crush me if you could. In injuring me—ruining me, if possible—you would find some amends for your own disappointment. Well, do your worst! Charge me with the murder of my wife if you dare! The world shall know all. I defy you!"

"Still you tremble!"

"I tremble because I am old and infirm. Because I am borne down with sorrow. Because I loved her. God knows I loved her! And because she is lost to me!"

"You loved her, and murdered her!"

"What then?" hissed Dr. Morshead in a hoarse whisper. "Say that I murdered her, and what then? She is mine, and mine only, in death as in life. Your hopes and plans are ended. See—how young and fair she looks even now! What! you thought to possess her after my death? The grave was to close over me, and my widow was to become your wife? My money, all I possessed, was to be yours! I was to be mocked, spurned, insulted, robbed of everything I prized! God! It would have brought me back to life. I should have thrust aside my grave-stone and returned in my shroud to plague you. But there is no need to do that. My wife lies dead as you see. She dies first. You had not counted upon that!"

George Everard could not speak. His eyes were fixed upon the white, twitching face, the writhing figure of Dr. Morshead.

"You had not counted upon that," he repeated with the violence of insanity, and with wild triumphant waving of his arms above his head. "I go to join her soon. We shall not long be parted. Do you understand? I am a doomed man. My life is failing fast. I shall survive her but a very little while."

"Not so," said George Everard in firm tones, and raising his hand with a gesture of warning or of menace. "Not so, murderer! You are doomed to live! You shall not go hence to join your hapless victim in the grave. The happiness of death shall not be yours. It shall be your punishment to live!"

Dr. Morshead started back, spoke inarticulately, reeled, and then fell heavily upon the floor. He had been seized with epilepsy. Dr. Everard bent over him, loosening his cravat, holding his hands so that he should not wound himself, and applying the remedies most approved by science. No physician could have tended a patient with greater zeal or skill. He had determined that Dr. Morshead should live.

In such wise was the story of Dr. Morshead generally told. There were variations here and there, with curious involvements and superfluous incidents; but substantially the facts of the case, so far as they could be ascertained at all, were much as they have been here set forth.

It was agreed on all sides that Dr. Morshead survived so long *because he could not die.* Death had forgotten him; or, designedly, forbore to come to him. The young, the middle-aged, and the old descended into the grave, but still Dr. Morshead lived on. There was but a spark of life within him, very tiny, and feeble, and flickering, but still it could not be extinguished. It was to him as a thing accursed—that he could not rid himself of or escape.

Some went so far as to say that oftentimes Dr. Morshead had sought death among the poisonous drugs he had professional occasion to study; that he had swallowed with impunity doses that would have inflicted certain destruction upon ordinary men. Severe suffering had come to him in consequence, with, as some hinted, the paralytic affection that hindered the free movement of his legs in walking—but not death. Old age, decay of faculties, pains and aches and cruel cramps and spasms—all the anguish of the last moments of life—these were his in full—but not the death he had expected and hoped for.

George Everard died long before him. The demise of his rival—he was but middle-aged, still unmarried, greatly esteemed and lamented—was said to have been keenly felt by Dr. Morshead. He could not bear to think that his dead wife should be rejoined in the grave by her lover—not by her husband.

Concerning the ultimate fate of Dr. Morshead much uncertainty prevailed. No absolute record of his death was ever forthcoming. No inhabitant of his neighborhood ever professed to remember his funeral; nor could the place of his interment be ascertained. He had disappeared, or, rather, he had ceased to appear. Nothing more precise could be stated in regard to him. To the last many maintained that he did not really die, after all. That he was simply, by unknown agency, taken away from earth, just as he was. But seeing the state to which he was reduced at last, the distinction was scarcely important. For really it might almost be said of him that he had been dead the greater part of his life. An absurd conviction prevailed, however—most wildly and rashly absurd when its nature is considered—that dead or alive, under no circumstances, try hard as he might—was Dr. Morshead ever permitted to rejoin in the grave or beyond it, the young wife who had received death at his hands so many years before.

ABOUT COMBS.—The combs figured in our English manuscripts (many of which have been copied by the historians of manners) are nearly always of great bulk, and have coarse teeth. The mediæval and renaissance combs were often double—that is in shape, though not in size.

modern small-tooth combs. In a representation of the arrival of a guest, (painted in the fourteenth century,) one of the welcoming attendants is pulling off his shoes, while another is combing his hair. The comb in this picture is truly immense. Our old English books of courtesy are full of references to the use of the comb. It was a part of the page's duty to comb his lord's hair; directions "for combing your sovereign's head" are given by John Russell in his *Boke of Nurture*, also by Wynkyn De Worde in the *Boke of Kervinge*. Carving was the principal duty of the youth, and all other details of his work are included under it as a kind of general title. The duty of combing, as culture widens, begins to be treated by the writers on etiquette as a duty toward one's self, and not merely toward one's lord. Andrew Borde, in 557, recommends the frequent use of the comb: "Kayme your heade oft, and do so dyvrs times in the day." William Vaughan, in his *Fifteen Directions to Preserve Health*, published in 1602, describes combing for its intellectual benefits: it must be done "softly and easily, with an ivory comb," he writes: "for nothing recreateth the memory more." Sir John Harrington in his section on "the dyes for every day," of his *School of Salerne*, (1624,) gives the simple instruction: "comb your head well with an ivory comb from the forehead to the back-part, drawing the comb some forty times at the least." It would seem from the preciseness of his advice, that English gentlemen were still a little slovenly in their own treatment of their hair; when they wished it to be properly treated, they put themselves under the hands of the barber. There is little doubt that the close-cropped hair of the Presbyterian and Independent Roundheads was more cleanly than the long hair of the cavalier, with its artificial love-locks. It was a part of the extreme protest of George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, against all the fashions of the earlier Puritan sects, who were masters in England when he began his mission, to wear long hair. When he was preaching in Flintshire, in 651, he says that "one called a lady" sent for him. "She kept a preacher in her house. I went to her house, but found both her and her preacher very light and airy. In her lightness, she came and asked me if she should cut my hair, but I was moved to reprove her, and bid her cut down the corruptions in herself with the word of the Spirit of God." He learned afterward that this lady boasted that she had gone behind him and "cut off the curl" of his hair. At Dorchester, the constables made him take off his hat, to see if he were not shaved at the top of his head; they were sure that so fierce an opponent of the Puritan clergy must be a Jesuit. The long hair of the father of Quakerism, like that of the Frankish kings and chieftains, was necessarily often in need of the comb; and it comes out incidentally, in his journal of the year 1662, that George Fox was so careful of personal neatness as to carry a comb-case in his pocket. When he was seized by Lord Beaumont and the soldiers in Leicestershire as a suspected rebel, that nobleman "put his hands into my pocket," says Fox, "and plucked out my comb-case, and then commanded one of his officers to search for letters."—*Chambers's Journal.*

Foundling Hospitals in Italy.—At Palermo we visited another of these institutions, which has been working its mischief for nearly three centuries. The infant department is carried on on much the same plan as the one at Rome, except that the infants were not swaddled, and that many more of those admitted are sent out to nurse in the country. The pay given to the peasant women who take charge of these infants is fourpence a day for the first fifteen months, and after that three farthings a day; and great must be their poverty when, in the hope of some little gain, they are eager to undertake the charge of these babies. When the foster-parents are tired of them they can always be brought back to the institution and pass into a school in the same building. The boys, however, are removed at six years old to a separate place, where they are kept until they are eighteen, whereas the girls, unless married, have to remain within these nunnery walls till twenty-one. The infants under four years old had all a sickly, dull, apathetic look, and the nurses were quite as unprepossessing as the children. When the schooling period is over they are made to do the work of the institution. Washing, sewing, scrubbing, making macaroni, tending silkworms, weaving, cooking, are their occupations, carried on under the supervision of eight laywomen and twenty-eight Sisters of Charity. The schoolmistress had been trained in a normal school, but for all that she was teaching the children in the Sicilian dialect. The long dormitories were clean and orderly, but the curious and peculiar feature of this establishment was the *parlatorio*, or reception-room. Picture a large, long room, the centre portion of which is divided off from the sides and further end by an iron grating which forms a cage, entered only by a well-barred street door, through which visitors from the outer world are admitted. Here they sit on benches to converse with those on the other side of the iron grating. Friends of the Sisters or employes of the place and the foster-parents are the usual visitors. Once a week, however, on Sunday mornings from 10 to 12, this place is the scene of the most novel and ludicrous courtships we ever heard described. One of the objects of this motherly establishment is to find fit and proper husbands for the girls under their charge. The fit and proper here is much like the fit and proper of society; the one requisite being that the young man is bound to show himself in possession of sufficient means to maintain a wife in comfort before he is allowed to aspire to the hand of one of these precious damsels. Having given in his credentials of fitness to the guardians, he receives a card which admits him next Sunday morning to an inspection of the candidates for matrimony. There, sitting on a bench, if his curiosity and ardor will allow him to remain sitting, he awaits the arrival on the other side of the grating of the Lady Superior accompanied by a girl. She has been selected by order of seniority and capacity for household work from the hundred or more between seventeen and twenty-one waiting for a youth to deliver them from their prison. The two young people, both no doubt breathless with agitation at the importance of the ceremony, have to take one long fixed look at each other. No word is spoken, no sign made. These good Sisters believe so fully in the language of the eye, that to their minds any addition is futile, and might but serve to mystify the pure and perfect effect of love at first sight. The look over, the Lady Superior asks the man if he will accept the maiden as his bride. Should he answer in the affirmative, the same question is put to her, and if she bows her assent the betrothal has taken place, and they part till the Sunday following. The young lover again makes his appearance before the tribunal of guardians, and there the contract is signed, the day of marriage fixed, and he is granted leave to bring the ring, earrings, a wedding dress, and *confetti*, and present them—through the grid of course—to his betrothed. Everything has to pass the scrutiny of the Sisters, for fear of a letter or some tender word being slipped in with the gifts.

During the few Sundays that intervene between the first love scene and the marriage an hour's conversation within hearing of the Lady Superior is allowed, but not a touch is exchanged. The empty talk, interspersed with giggling, consists of inquiries as to the wedding dress, the sort of *confetti* most liked, and the occupation and place of abode of the suitor. Should the young man refuse the first damsel presented to him, he is favored with the sight of three or four more; but should he still appear *difficile* he is dismissed. The girl also has the power of refusal.

The marriage over, the task of the Sisters is done. Our readers must before now have wondered what inducement there can be to make the youths who have the world to choose from come here in search of a wife. Two hundred and fifty francs is the great attraction. That sum is given in dowry with each of these girls, and for that sum, it seems, a Sicilian is willing to sell himself for life. Those girls for whom the institution fails to find husbands are allowed, at twenty-one, to face temptations alone, and situations are found for them.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Romance.—Romance is a language in which many persons learn to speak with a certain appearance of fluency; but there are few who can ever bend it to any practical need, few who can ever be said to express themselves in it. Victor Hugo occupies a high place among those few. He has always a perfect command over his stories; and we see that they are constructed with a high regard to some ulterior purpose, and that every situation is informed with moral significance and grandeur. Of no other man can the same thing be said in the same degree. His romances are not to be confused with "the novel with a purpose," as familiar to the English reader; this is generally the model of incompetence; and we see the moral clumsily forced into every hole and corner of the story, or thrown externally over it like a carpet over a railing. Now the moral significance, with Hugo, is of the essence of the romance; it is the organizing principle.—*The* [illegible]

A FOUL CONSPIRACY.

ROBERT HAWKINS' TRIAL FOR FELONY.

The only original account of the following noted trial was given to the world, in pamphlet form, by the defendant himself. It, nevertheless, seems to be strictly accurate, and the author has not allowed his bias to lead him into making any misstatements of fact. Such a cold-blooded conspiracy to take away a fellow-creature's life by the solemn forms of a judicial proceeding is happily rare in the records of the English courts. Personal enmity, political hatred, and religious bigotry, all concurred to influence the principal actors in it.

Shortly after the restoration of Charles II., Rev. Robert Hawkins was Minister of the Parish of Chilton, lying at the western extremity of Buckinghamshire, in the pleasant pastoral vale of the Tame. He seems to have been a person of considerable acuteness and readiness, and, moreover, a zealous churchman, orthodox to the backbone. About 1665, Hawkins was engaged by Sir John Croke, of the Manor of Chilton, to attend as chaplain in his house, and also to serve the curé of the parish, of which Croke was impropriator, promising to pay him a salary of £50 per annum, in quarterly payments. This Sir John Croke, who makes so remarkable a figure in the trial, was the unworthy representative of a very ancient family, which had been distinguished for some generations in the profession of the law. Being embarrassed for money, he not only neglected to pay Hawkins his salary, but even borrowed money from him upon several occasions. Hawkins pressed him for payment. Croke informed him that he did not know him (Croke) yet; that he had cheated all persons he had ever dealt with, and, therefore, Hawkins must not expect to do better than the rest; that he never expected to pay him anything, and he (Hawkins) might do what he pleased about it. The clergyman thereupon went to London to seek information about his patron, and on inquiry found that Croke was a bankrupt, and outlawed after judgment, and his manor and farms leased out by assignees, under the seal of the Court of Chancery. The assignees, however, upon hearing Hawkins' story, granted him a lease of the rectory with the glebes, tithes, and other profits belonging to the same.

Upon his return to Chilton he informed Sir John of his proceedings, whereupon that worthy broke out into a violent fit of passion, called him a treacherous villain, said that he would find out a way to prevent all his designs, and put a stop to all his proceedings, for he knew how to do his business for him in short order, and finally told him to get out of his sight or he would knock him down.

Hawkins then called together the farmers from whose lands he was entitled to tithes under his chancery lease, (although they had already compounded for these with Sir John,) and making a fair statement of the case, solicited them to pay his promised salary. They refused to do anything for him, whereupon he informed them that he would bring suit for his tithes, and he was as good as his word.

Most of his parishioners were Low Churchmen, and did not believe as their strictly orthodox Pastor did, in the divine origin of tithes. Some of them even were dissenters, and one of them, Larimore by name, was a violent Anabaptist preacher. Moreover, Sir John Croke urged them to resist the suits, and stave off a verdict as long as they could, for he was resolved, he said, to do the parson's business so effectually as to make an end of him. To carry out his designs he concocted the plot which bore fruit in the subsequent trial.

A true bill being found by the Grand Jury, Hawkins was indicted for felony, and on March 11, 1669, at Aylesbury Assizes, his case came up for trial before Sir Matthew Hale, then Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and subsequently Chief Justice of England. This celebrated man has been generally regarded as both the ablest and most learned Judge of the day, and also the most independent and incorruptible. The strict and careful attention which he gave to every case often resulted, as in the present one, in the vindication of innocence. The only stigma upon his fair fame as a Judge is the fact that he was the last English Judge by whom sentence was pronounced upon the imaginary crime of witchcraft.

A jury being duly impaneled, the trial proceeded. Henry Larimore, the prosecutor, appeared as first witness and told his story as follows: On Friday, Sept. 18, 1668, about an hour before sunset, coming back to his house from a hemp-field where he had been at work, he found his front door wide open, so went in and ran up stairs to the upper loft. There, hearing a noise in the room below, he peeped down through some of the chinks of the loft-boards and saw Hawkins ransacking and rifling a box, from which he abstracted two gold rings, two ten-shilling pieces of gold, and nineteen shillings in silver, besides a white Holland apron. That Hawkins, hearing some noise, ran out of the house with a great bunch of keys in his hand, and hid himself in a close near by, where there were some beans and weeds, which afforded a perfect shelter for any one secreting himself there. That having the next day (Saturday, Sept. 19,) sworn out a search warrant, he accompanied the constable to Hawkins' house, which he helped to search, and there found one of the rings and a five-shilling piece of silver in a basket hanging on a pin, and among paper, rags, and other trumpery. Having duly recited this story, he was cross-examined by both Hale and the prisoner. It should be remembered that until a very recent day, counsel were not allowed the prisoner (except to argue such purely legal points as might arise on the trial) in any case of felony other than high treason. This caused the remark of a prisoner in one of these old cases, who, addressing the Judge, said he had three counsel, "My innocence, your honor, and the Lord God Omniscient."

Larimore on his cross-examination said he was positive as to the date; that the box was opened by a picklock or false key; acknowledged that he did not call for assistance when he found the door open, nor make any effort to secure the thief. He said that when he saw the prisoner ransacking his box, he was so amazed that he did not call to him. He also acknowledged that he had searched other houses besides the prisoner's, offering as an excuse that he had been robbed several times before.

Henry Larimore, the son of the prosecutor, testified that, on the 18th of September, he saw the prisoner come out of his father's house with a big bunch of keys in his hand, run down the yard, and hide himself in the bean-patch. Witness entered the house, and asked his father what Hawkins did there. His father replied, "He done too much," for he had robbed him. On cross-examination, he acknowledged that his father did not ask him which way Hawkins ran nor make any effort to seize him.

Joan Beamsley, a sister of Larimore, confirmed the evidence of the other two. When Sir Mathew Hale heard how these three witnesses agreed in their evidence, he said: "Here is enough sworn, if believed, to hang twenty men."

Richard Mayne, the constable, Sir John Croke's son, and others, testified as to the search, and the finding of the five-shilling piece of silver in Hawkins' house. On cross-examination Mayne acknowledged that when Larimore gave him the warrant he did not desire him to search Hawkins' house in particular, nor did he say he had seen him commit the robbery. It was Larimore himself who found the ring and the piece of silver in the basket. Witness also stated that the prisoner was present when the ring was found, and denied that he informed the jailer that Hawkins was a notorious pick-lock, and should be well loaded with irons, in both which particulars he was shown by other witnesses to have sworn falsely. Several other witnesses were called by the prosecution, but beyond the fact that the cross-examination showed that there was a bitter feeling against Hawkins, nothing was found to be out of the way, and the case looked very ugly for the parson, till in an evil hour for the conspirators they called John Chilton to the stand.

The Lord Chief Baron, tired of so clear a case, said:

"Come, Chilton, what can you say to this business?"

"My Lord, I can say nothing but that I am paid for my boots."

"What boots?"

"My Lord, I am paid for them."

"Our business is not now about boots, but tell us what thou meanest by them."

Witness then went on to say that he had put new legs on a pair of boots for Hawkins, and subsequently, meeting that gentleman in the street, told him his boots were finished. As the latter could not call for them then, witness said he would leave them in the shop-window, and Hawkins could reach in and help himself to them as he passed by, which he did, and subsequently paid for them; that as soon as Hawkins began to sue for the tithes, Larimore, young Croke, Mayne, and others "lay at witness day and night" to have him charge Hawkins with flat felony for stealing said boots out of the shop; that they swore they would make him say so, and that if he did not Sir John Croke would indict him at the assizes as accessory to the stealing of his own boots!

Here Larimore interrupted, saying: "This fellow is hired by Hawkins to swear so."

"No, my Lord," exclaimed Chilton, "I am *not* hired by Mr. Hawkins to swear, but I might have been hired or borne out if I would but swear that Mr. Hawkins stole my boots."

The Lord Chief Baron boiled over at this. "How! what is this! hired or borne out to swear? By whom, how, when—tell me the story."

Witness then went on to state that a certain Thomas Croxstone had been at him to swear that Hawkins stole the boots, and that he would bear him out of any trouble in consequence, as far as £500 would go. This was confirmed by two other witnesses.

Larimore, however, had still a goodly array of evidence. He brought up one Boyce and others to swear that, two years before, they had seen the prisoner with his hands in another man's pocket. On the whole, although there were indications of a conspiracy against the prisoner, it was not clearly shown, and as all the witnesses who testified against him stuck stanchly to their original story, he had a long road to travel before he was out of the woods. The keenness, however, of the Chief Baron, who was by this time deeply interested in the case, discovered a short cut for him.

Hawkins was going on with his defense, and alluded to the fact that the search-warrant bore no charge of his having been the thief, when Sir Mathew Hale called to the constable to hand him the warrant, and proceed to closely inspect it. He had not looked at it long when he made a discovery which caused his eyes to sparkle with delight. Speaking in a nonchalant tone, he said:

"Larimore, did you get this warrant to search for the ring and the five-shilling piece?"

"Yes, my Lord," replied the prosecutor.

"On what day were you robbed?"

"Friday, 18th September."

"How comes it, then, to pass, Larimore, that the warrant bears date the 17th day, and you swear that the prisoner at the bar did not rob you till the 18th? This is a likely story!"

Larimore stammered out something about his having been robbed several times.

"Thou art very cunning," said Hale, "to be provided with a warrant a day before you were robbed. It seems you knew on the 17th that you would be robbed on the 18th, and that the prisoner at the bar would rob you. Surely you can divine!"

The prisoner then—having explained his refusal to admit the constable and his posse into his house when they first appeared with the warrant—called his two witnesses. The first one, Charles Wilcox, said that he was at Larimore's house on Friday, Sept. 18, from noon till night, and heard nothing of any robbery. Larimore interrupted the witness, saying it was Thursday that Wilcox was at his house, but Sir Richard Pigott, one of the Magistrates, stopped him, saying, "No, no, Larimore, for on Thursday you and Mayne were busy getting the warrant out of me."

The last witness, Samuel Brown, who was the keeper of Sir John Croke, appointed by the King's Bench, testified to having overheard the concocting of the whole plot between Croke and Larimore; they were to have the prisoner brought before Sir John, who would send him to jail without bail, and have him hanged at the next assizes.

At the conclusion of his testimony the Lord Chief Baron asked him, on his oath, if the tale he had told was true. "Yes, my Lord," he replied, "and there sits Sir John Croke, who knows that every word that I have said is true."

About this time Sir John stole away from the bench, where he had had the impudence to seat himself with the other Magistrates, without taking leave of the Chief Baron or any of the Justices. The trial was soon over; the jury rendered a verdict of "Not guilty," without leaving their seats.

Hawkins immediately brought suit against the conspirators, and recovered verdicts against them for various sums from £12 to £45, while Sir John Croke lost his commission. The parson here sinks into obscurity, and nothing further can be learned of him. Sir John sold his manor a few years after, and died—it is not recorded when or where—a bankrupt alike in means and character.

EX-GOV. ENOS T. THROOP.

A correspondent of the Albany *Argus* supplies as follows some additions to its brief sketch of the early life of Ex-Gov. Enos T. Throop, which we quoted a few days ago: "Intermediate the time of his appointment as District Attorney of Cayuga County in 1811, which you mention, and his election as Lieutenant Governor in 1828, which is the office next alluded to in your article, he had served part of a term in the Fourteenth Congress, 1815–16, resigning after the first session, and had honorably filled the office of Circuit Judge for five years. In April, 1823, he was appointed by Gov. Yates and the Senate one of the original eight Circuit Judges, under the Constitution of 1821. His judicial brethren and their successors during his judicial service were Ogden Edwards, Samuel R. Betts, succeeded by James Emott, William A. Duer, Reuben H. Walworth, succeeded by Essex Cowen, Nathan Williams, Samuel Nelson, William B. Rochester, succeeded by John Birdsall. His term continued under the Constitution until sixty years of age or during good behavior. He was thirty-nine years of age when appointed Circuit Judge. Although a long term of judicial service stretched out before him, he was induced to run for Lieutenant Governor with Martin Van Buren, in 1828. It was perfectly understood, however, before he gave his reluctant consent, that immediately after his election Mr. Van Buren would be invited to accept the State portfolio in Jackson's Cabinet, and would leave the office of Governor to Mr. Throop. This arrangement was carried out early in 1829, Mr. Van Buren occupying the Governor's chair but two months after the new term commenced. After serving as Governor of the State for two terms, (he was elected, as you suggest, to that office in 1830) Gov. Throop was appointed Minister to Naples, where he served for several years. The old court dresses worn by him at that time are still extant, as well as many other articles of interest, such as pictures, books, &c., selected during his ministry abroad. These are preserved at his old home on the banks of Owasco Lake, within the borders of Mr. E. T. Throop Martin's beautiful place, so widely known as 'Willowbrook.' Within these delightful shades the old statesman, who retired from active professional and political contests more than thirty years ago, is spending the remainder of his life. In the meantime his nephew's grandchildren are encircling the old home, presenting an interesting contrast between this venerable 'silver-crowned' citizen and these of the latest generation, who are now peering into the twentieth century. He lived sixteen years in the eighteenth century, and he knows that his blood circulates in veins likely to continue through half the twentieth century."

RELIGIOUS WINE SHOPS.

A certain combination of interests has been represented as that of "Beer and the Bible." The tactics which have given rise to this not altogether reverent watchword are now caricatured by the proceedings of a French association at Paris, which might on a similar principle be credited with the union of the missal and the wine-bottle. The general report of the Society of Nôtre Dame du Salut, instituted to promote the conversion of the French people to Catholicism, announces that the Central Committee has resolved to convert the wine-shops into improving places of resort. "To calm," says the report, "the effervescence too often developed in these ancient sanctuaries of Bacchus, it (the committee) has asked us, not, indeed, to water the wine, but to pour into it a few drops of that golden elixir which will permit honest wine-sellers to sell the wine at a cheaper rate," and further, "The wine-sellers, honored by larger custom owing to the good measure they give, engage to raise their establishments to the rank of Catholic clubs of a special order." In short, any owner of a *cabaret* who chooses to accept the position will be enabled by the society to undersell his less orthodox rivals, on the understanding that he will, in return for this advantage, do a little among his customers for the Church.

WHERE ACTORS ARE BURIED

THE RESTING-PLACES OF THE VETERANS OF OUR STAGE.

The graves of the theatrical pioneers of America are widely scattered, as might be imagined from their nomadic habits, which led them to travel from Boston to Charleston on the Continent, and occasionally, when money and applause grew scarce on the mainland, take a tour through the English West Indies. While on a visit there, the usually acknowledged father of our stage, the first Lewis Hallam, died in the Island of Jamaica in 1756. His widow, who married David Douglass and transferred to him the managerial throne of the West, died in Philadelphia in 1773. Mr. Douglass, just before the Revolution, returned to Jamaica and there also ended his days. The first Mrs. Morris was drowned in Kill Von Kull in 1767, and Mrs. Harman, the exemplary grand-daughter of Coley Cibber, left the stage of life in New-York in 1773. John Henry, a great *Othello* and our original *Sir Peter Teazle*, died near Newport in 1794, and his wife, the first professional vocalist of our stage, and a most fascinating actress, at Philadelphia in 1795. Wignell, one of our most popular early actors—the first representative in America of *Joseph Surface*, and *Darby*, in the "Poor Soldier"—died in Philadelphia in 1803, and his accomplished wife, previously Mrs. Merry and Miss Brunton, and afterward Mrs. Warren, at Alexandria in 1808.

The favorite and versatile Hodgkinson, who died of yellow fever at Washington, D. C., in 1805, was buried in an obscure cemetery in the outskirts of the city.

Lewis Hallam, the second, our earliest known *Hamlet*, and our original *Lord Ogleby*, after toiling with honor in histrionic harness for more than fifty years, "shuffled off this mortal coil" at Philadelphia in 1808.

Mrs. Pownall, formerly Mrs. Wrighten, of Drury Lane, and grandmother of Henry Placide, who probably inherited from her much of his rich comic humor, was interred at Charleston, S. C., in 1796; and there also repose the remains of Miss Broadhurst, a charming vocalist, who died a few years later.

The grave-stone of Stephen Woolls, who was a singer and player for more than thirty years, and who died in 1799, was formerly seen in the yard of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay street, and that of Mrs. Frances Harper, who died in 1792, can probably still be found in St. Paul's Church-yard, as well as that of Mrs. Charlotte Melmoth, who first appeared in 1793, in the grounds of St. Patrick's Cathedral, where she was buried in 1823.

> "Melmoth, farewell! thy parting scene is o'er,
> And thou the stage of life shalt tread no more;
> Thy cultured mind charmed prejudice to sleep.
> And o'er thy tomb Melpomene shall weep!"

Kean's monument to George Frederick Cooke is still conspicuous in St. Paul's Churchyard, and a neat headstone at the grave of Joseph Baldwin, comedian, the brother-in-law of "Old Barnes," in that of Trinity. Cooper, the idol of our fathers and grandfathers, and whose *Macbeth* was said by Washington Irving to be better than any he ever saw in London, reposes at Bristol, Penn.; Jefferson, the grandfather of our modern *Rip Van Winkle*, at Harrisburg, Penn.; and Harwood and Mrs. Oldmixon at Germantown. Mr. and Mrs. Twaits were both buried in New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Darley at or near Philadelphia. All these were among New-York's most favorite performers.

A careful visit to some of our few remaining City cemeteries would probably discover the resting places of many others who were once the light and glory of our stage. Entering without premeditation what is left of the cemetery formerly known as St. John's Burying Ground, at the junction of Clarkson and Carmine streets, we came unawares on stones containing the names of several distinguished favorites of other days, and hurriedly copied the inscriptions, which may prove of interest to others than ourselves. On a large flat slab was the following of earliest date:

> "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Frances Hodgkinson, who died Sept. 27, 1803, aged thirty-two years.
>
> More worth and virtue ne'er adorned a breast
> Than dwelt in her's, who now lies here at rest;
> A tender mother and a faithful wife,
> She passed adored through every path of life;
> Her infant children feel the chastening rod.
> Her husband yields an angel to his God.
>
> Also to the memory of Miss Arabella Brett, sister to Mrs. Hodgkinson, who died of consumption, Sept. 12, 1803, aged twenty years."

The former, like her husband, possessed great versatility, and was nearly as great a favorite as himself. The last character she played was *Mrs. Haller*, in "The Stranger," June 20, 1803, but her forte was in opera, and rustic and light comedy. Miss Arabella Brett excelled in musical characters, but had scarcely developed all the latent talent she possessed. There was another Miss Brett of humbler powers than her sisters, who long survived them. She was at one time on the stage as Mrs. King. It has been lately stated that a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkinson is still living—the wife of Judge Nathan Sargent, of Washington, D. C.

Near the Hodgkinson memorial is a simple headstone to the memory of "Joseph Tyler, who died Jan. 26, 1823, aged seventy-two years and four days." Mr. Tyler was an accomplished singer for his time, and a superior actor of serious fathers and the dignified characters of comedy. He had played with Garrick in English provincial theatres, and he loved to boast of it. An original portrait of the British Roscius was long in his possession at the public gardens kept by him in former times at the corner of Spring and Greenwich streets. He had been for several years absent from the stage, but was playing a brief engagement at the Park Theatre at the time of his death, having appeared as *General Washington* in Dunlop's "Glory of Columbia" the night before he was summoned to another world.

In another quarter of the grounds, nearly covered with weeds, on a single stone is inscribed the following: "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Johnson, who died June 18, 1830, aged fifty-nine years. Also, two infant children of Thomas and Eleanor Augusta Hilson. Also, Mrs. Eleanor A. Hilson, born Nov. 12, 1800, died April 2, 1837, aged thirty-six years, four months, and twenty-one days."

Mrs. Johnson excelled all actresses of her time in delineating the elegant heroines of high comedy, and first appeared in New-York on the 9th of February, 1796, as *Lady Townly* in "The Provoked Husband" the same evening that Mr. Tyler made his first bow as *Manly*, and the elder Jefferson came out as *Squire Richard* in the same comedy. Mrs. Johnson was not only popular in America, but in England, and from 1806 to 1816, at Covent Garden and other British theatres, received a salary sufficient to detain her in her native land. She ultimately returned to this country with her husband and daughter, all of whom now sleep in their adopted land. The daughter, Mrs. Hilson, will yet be remembered by some old playgoers as the incarnation of beauty and amiability, and as the pet and idol of their earlier years. No actress in this City ever held a longer or deeper sway over the hearts of the public, and she left behind her a name synonomous with purity, gentleness, and genius. She had been called to bury her husband, the most bustling and lively of comedians, in Louisville, Ky., in 1834

Adjoining the latter marble is the stone that marks the grave of the once most active theatrical manager in the States—the celebrated Charles Gilfert, the first director of the old Bowery Theatre, which he opened in 1826. Dying suddenly, from the effects of blasted hopes and disappointed ambition, few knew where his busy brain and active hand had at last found rest. Here was the secret told: "Sacred to the memory of Charles Antonio Gilfert, who departed this life July 29, 1829, *ætat* forty-five years. *Cernit omnia deus vindex.*" (God the avenger sees everything.) Poor Gilfert! a musician of the highest accomplishments, an orchestra leader of the greatest tact—fertile in all managerial expedients, and with a wife (formerly Miss Holman) who at one time received $200 per night for her admired performances—he was always in debt and trouble and at his wits' end to avoid the clutches of creditors, and generally with wit enough to succeed in so doing. At the Bowery Theatre, under his management, was first introduced the modern French school of dancing, as illustrated by Mme. Hutin-Labasse, Mlle. Celeste, and M. and Mme. Charles Ronzi Vestris, and others. He first brought out John and Amelia Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, George Holland, William B. and Samuel Chapman, and their father, William Chapman, Sr., Miss Rock, Miss George, Henry Hunt, little Miss Lane, (afterward Mrs. Henry Hunt, and now Mrs. John Drew,) Herr Cline, the rope-dancer, Jones, the vocalist, (afterward the original *Prince* in "Cinderella," at the Park Theatre,) and Sophia Phillips, who also afterward sung at the Park, Cooper, Booth, the Duffs, the Wallacks, the Slomans, the Hamblins, the Barretts, the Youngs, the Blakes, James Roberts, Mrs. Hughes, (afterward the celebrated *Mrs. Skewton* and *Mrs. Toodle* of Burton's company,) and other eminent artists were all presented to his patrons. At his theatre Edwin Forrest played his first engagement in New-York, and Mme. Malibran, then called Signorina Garcia, sung her last farewell. Open to the censures of all prudent, or perhaps even honest, men while living, let poor Gilfert's faults be now forgiven and forgotten in the grave.

Near him lie two infant children of Edmund Simpson, his great and successful rival, the manager of the Park Theatre, whom ultimately dire misfortune overtook and hurried to his grave at Cypress Hills, where he and his wife Julia are both buried.

Julia Hamilton Knight, the only daughter of Mrs. Edward Knight, of the Park Theatre, whose death at the age of eighteen broke her mother's heart, is here interred. She died Dec. 16, 1845. The quotation, "Take her for all in all, I shall not look upon her like again," has her mother's initials attached to it.

A more pretentious monument is that erected by the late Mr. Hamblin for his second wife, which bears the following inscription, but with no date attached:

> "Sacred to the memory of Naomi Vincent Hamblin, wife of Thomas S. Hamblin, aged twenty-one years.
>
> Lovely in her person, amiable in her temper, and gifted in her mind, her life was the joy and blessing of all who knew her. Taken from the enjoyment of every happiness in the Spring of her youth and the bloom of her beauty, her death will forever be mourned by those she left behind her. This monument is erected by her husband, to cover her mortal remains on earth. Her innocent, pure, and gentle spirit is gone to its native home in Heaven!"

In these grounds may also be seen memorials of Utt and Singleton, well-remembered chorus singers of the Park Theatre; of Commodore Bainbridge, the distinguished naval hero; of William Rollinson, one of the earliest engravers in New-York and the grandfather of Bishop Whittingham, and many other familiar names of old citizens of New-York.

Passing from this small space to New-York's great Necropolis at Green-Wood, a leisurely walk will bring one to numerous monuments erected by loving and admiring hands to commemorate the names of more recently-departed genius. In close proximity lie the great representatives of *Sir Harcourt Courtly*, *Jesse Rural*, and *Captain Cuttle*—Placide, Blake, and Burton, three of the best comedians known to the modern stage, but no hint is given on the handsome structures above them of the profession they once followed and adorned. In Green-Wood, also, are the graves of James W. Wallack, senior and junior; of Mrs. Sharpe, the admirable actress of the Park, who first played *Nahmeokee* to Forrest's *Metamora*, and who, after becoming Mrs. Brevoort, died in 1863, aged sixty; of the brilliant Lola Montez, who, after turning the heads of half the world and occupying the position of a Queen in Europe, died here in poverty, obscurity, and repentance, and is described simply as Sarah Gilbert; and here also by close searching may be found the grave of America's greatest resident actress, Mrs. Duff. Hidden from the world for many years, induced to dwell in a Southern home, far from her earlier friends and admirers; avoiding the associates of her long and triumphant professional career, and glorying alone in deeds of charity and mercy, she eluded all search from those who would have addressed her merely as an artist; and finally, when driven by sorrow to revisit the city of her most brilliant triumphs, at the house of a daughter, sunk to her last deep sleep on the 5th of September, 1857. From that time to this her grave has been unknown to the world and to all her living colaborers of the stage. The secret of her life and death was so well kept that not even her closest relatives residing out of New-York could give the time or place of her decease, and solely by the persevering efforts of one interested in dramatic history and biography was her nameless burial-place at last discovered. Interred with her daughter in a single grave—now profusely covered with flowers by loving hands—few would think, as they came upon it, that the greatest and grandest actress of her day was sleeping beneath a lowly stone, bearing the simple inscription, "Mother and Grandmother."

"OWLS OF THE NORTHERN ROOST."

INTERESTING FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY —TWO CURIOUS AND FUNNY STORIES.

Dr. Wood, of East Windsor Hill, known as one of the most enthusiastic and successful ornithologists in Connecticut, has in his collection more than 1,000 stuffed birds, another 1,000 not yet "put up," and about 6,000 eggs. It is believed that he has a specimen of nearly every kind of bird that breeds in Connecticut or even visits the State. Some interesting results of his observation are given in a late number of the Hartford *Times*, from which we quote:

"In a recent conversation with the doctor, we asked him how many distinct kinds of birds nest in Connecticut? and how many kinds of owls, all told, have ever been seen in this State? He replied that the number of distinct kinds or species of birds that nest in Connecticut is upward of 200. Of the owls, he enumerated eleven distinct species. In the order of size they are rated thus: 1, the Cinerous, a great gray owl from the Arctic regions, and rare in this State; 2, Great Horned owl, brown and mottled, 4 feet 6 inches from tip to tip—breeds in Connecticut; 3, Snowy owl, a splendid bird from the far north; 4, Barred owl; 5, Long-eared owl; 6, Short-eared owl; 7, Barn owl; 8, Hawk owl—rare; 9, Screech owl; 10, Richardsonian; 11, Acadian. The last is a visitor from Labrador and lower Greenland, and the region in Nova Scotia which Longfellow has rendered classic by his epic of "Evangeline." It must be a very funny little owl, for it is not so large as a robin, even with all its mass of feathers; and its body is not much bigger than that of an English sparrow. Of these eleven varieties of owls, Dr. Wood has specimens of all but the first-named—the enormous grey fellow from the north. He related some curious facts touching the habits of some kinds of owls. For a long time the period of the nesting of some kinds has been a mystery. One of these is the Great Horned owl—a large bird which breeds in this State, (as well as New-York and Massachusetts.) He has arrangements for securing specimens of various birds, and one day—it was the 25th of February—a man in a neighboring town brought him a great horned owl, which he had shot in the woods. On looking at it Dr. Wood saw it was a female, and that it was "setting," as was evident from the loss of feathers on its lower breast and body. He sent a letter to the man, telling him that that owl must have been shot either while on her nest, or very near it, as the weather was too cold to leave the eggs uncovered, and that if he would find the nest and send him the eggs, he (Dr. Wood) would stuff and make him a present of the owl. The result proved as he had expected. The owl had been shot on her nest; and, after a great deal of trouble, the nest was finally reached and its two eggs brought down in safety. The hunter had never imagined that the owl was hatching her eggs in February. On blowing the eggs the Doctor found young owls in them, and is confident that the Great Horned Owl begins its nestling about the 1st of February.

Perhaps a more curious occurrence than this of the owls, is the doctor's experience in hatching chickens. One of his hens made a nest in one corner of a big box of cut-feed in the barn, and began to set. Soon after a cat brought forth a litter of five kittens in the opposite corner of the same box. Three of these kittens were afterward killed—and, as it happened, it was about the same time that an attempt was made to break up the setting hen. Her eggs were taken from her nest. Then the old cat, disgusted at the sudden reduction of her own family, ran off and left her two remaining kittens to their fate. Left to take care of themselves, the kittens made their way over to the hen, who was still sitting on her empty nest, crawled under her, and made themselves at home. There they have grown and prospered, the hen coming clucking off the nest to try to help them eat the milk which was placed for them in a saucer, and finally taking them out into the barn yard, clucking and scratching for them—a performance which the kittens couldn't understand, but they crawl up on the hen's back, and in various ways indicate that they regard her as their mother, while the hen seems to look upon these queer chickens as the products of her own hatching, though she is apparently a good deal puzzled over them, and is often plunged into a "brown study"—possibly because she is a brown hen.

Dr. Wood, to illustrate the length of time for which owls and hawks will go without food, told us a very queer story of a hawk he had caught and caged. The hawk refused to take any food for nine days. How awfully hungry he must have been is proved by his greedy conduct when he did fall to. Disdaining the smaller morsels placed at his disposal, he seized and actually devoured a hen! But his gluttony proved fatal.

THE NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Times* of Aug. 22 says: "Senator Alcorn denies the report that colored people left his plantation in Coahoma County for the purpose of marching on Austin, and participating in the recent disorders by which Tunica County was disgraced. Senator Alcorn has no fear of an insurrection among the negroes, and states that they are peacefully disposed, and in no way inclined to become turbulent."

JOHN WESLEY.

THE GREAT PREACHER AND HIS WOMANKIND.

As one of the most active members of the church militant in modern times, John Wesley was fated to endure a good many trials and crosses at the hands of his fellow-men in a variety of ways. But perhaps the severest of those buffetings of Satan were those coming to him from the gentler sex, to which certain mildly unctuous and emotional elements of his nature gave him a decided leaning. The women, in return, sympathized with him very strongly, and his work of church reform was largely helped by their management. Being a fellow of Oxford, and therefore a man of education, with "a handsome little person," pleasing countenance, and agreeable manners, to recommend his undoubted piety, he naturally became very popular among them. And this, perhaps, was one of the good reasons why they so often tried his patience and threw him into perplexities. They would have trances and screaming fits at his preachings, obliging him to wrestle in prayer for hours before they could come to and be clothed in their right mind; and as class-leaders, they would have quarrels which he could never have reconciled without the divine assistance. One terrible woman in Savannah, Ga., whither he had gone as a missionary in his thirty-second year, got him into a room and forcibly cut off the long locks of his soft brown hair. She is called a "virago;" and yet she might have wished to give him a private lesson against personal vanity—one of his besetting sins at that time. Indeed, he was always happy to get lessons from ladies, as may be seen in his letters to the young widow Pendarves, subsequently so well known as Mrs. Delany, the intimate friend of George III. and Queen Charlotte. He had some thoughts of that lady, but was too slow apparently, for she was carried off by an Irishman, Dean Delany. Some of Wesley's most trying experiences of the sex are noted in the following paragraphs.

It was a woman who drove him out of the aforesaid colony of Georgia, whither he had been sent by Gen. Oglethrope in 1736. This was not the woman who cut off his hair, but another, Miss Sophy Hopkey, who had come out with her uncle Canston from England. She became a member of Wesley's little congregation, and when he had a fever she nursed him through it night and day. When he recovered he taught her French in gratitude, and also asked her to become his wife. But he had some "Moravian" friends in the colony who grimly advised him not to marry, and made him hesitate; whereupon Sophy told him she had another lover, Mr. Williamson, a man of no learning and not very religious either. Wesley was sorely exercised and deprecated haste. But this made the lady the more hasty, and she married Williamson. "I was pierced through as with a sword," writes the divine in his journal, and other troubles followed from this. Williamson had him arrested by the Recorder of the log-built little city of Savannah for the offense of defaming his wife—damages, £1,000. The cause was that Mrs. Williamson had fallen off in her church attendance, and, instead of "communicating" once a week, only did so once a month, and even then omitted to give the proper notice of her intention, neglects which obliged Wesley to rebuke her before the congregation, thereby "defaming" her. The old love had soured into spite somehow, and Canston, who was Chief Magistrate, took part with his relations. Many others disliked Wesley for his precise and authoritative ways and the number of his religious services. A "grand jury" found that he was in the habit of forcing his conversation on Mrs. Williamson against the wishes of her husband. The quarrel divided the city of "five hundred souls," and so diminished the preacher's influence that he resolved to step down and out—that is, quit the place. The Recorder warned him that he must stay for the law suit, and made him a prisoner-at-large. From this duress the preacher broke away suddenly, and traveled like a fugitive to the shore of Purrysburg, where he hastily embarked for Charleston, in Carolina. From this place he went to England, grateful to Providence for his escape from the Williamsons. He wrote in his journal: "Hereby I am taught to beware of men." He should have included women. Hutton, a brother Methodist, used to say, "John and Charles Wesley are dangerous snares to many young women, several of whom are in love with them."

John Wesley's next tender *imbroglio* was with Grace Murray in 1748, when he was forty-five. She was a very fascinating widow, twenty years his junior. She had been a servant, and had early joined the Methodists, becoming a class-leader and acting as a nurse in the Orphan House of Newcastle. Wesley had a fever at this place, and was so kindly nursed by Grace that he thanked her with emotion, and asked her to marry him. She was surprised, and exclaimed with fervor: "This is all I could have wished for under heaven!" In a few days she traveled with him to the southern counties. But the *amori aliquid* was, in this case also, in the shape of John Bennet, another preacher who had previously been nursed by Grace Murray. She now stayed behind in Bennet's district, Wesley journeying on deliberately. He was too deliberate. Grace soon wrote him a letter, telling him that her old acquaintance, Bennet, was anxious to marry her. Wesley was "utterly amazed," as he says himself; after which the fiery trial grew upon him. Grace let him see she was distracted between the two admirers. Whenever she had a letter from Wesley, she declared she would live and die with him. When he did not write, her letters to Bennet were full of a tender friendship. In 1749, she told him she was going to Ireland with Wesley. She did so, and spent several months in that country, examining female classes and praying with them.

On the return of the pair to England Grace heard something about Wesley and Molly Francis, (another pious and agreeable woman,) and grew jealous. After this she met Bennet at Newcastle and showed him the letters she had got from Wesley. Whereupon Wesley wrote to her to say she ought to marry Bennet at once, in his opinion. This brought her to Wesley, whom she implored not to talk in that way, "unless he meant to kill her." Then came to him Bennet, claiming a prior right to Grace, and obliging Wesley to confess that his rival had reason, though in so doing he "felt the deepest anguish and a piercing conviction of his irreparable loss." Then Grace lay in bed, sick, with her hands folded, and Wesley went to her bed-side, where she said: "I love you a hundred times better than I love him. But I am afraid if I don't marry him he will run mad!" Wesley's bewilderment was unspeakable. He talked incoherently. But, fortunately, his words were not taken down by a mutual friend. Grace persisted in saying she wished to live and die with Wesley; and the latter wrote a long letter of rebuke to Bennet, blaming him for his wicked behavior. After which Grace urged him (Wesley) to marry her immediately. This threw him into a quandary. He should advise with his brother and all his church friends first. He did so. He asked several of his lady friends why they seemed to dislike Grace. One said it was impudent of her to go to Ireland with him; another said she had bought a joseph (dress) before she needed it; and another said she gave ten shillings for one of her aprons.

But a more powerful dissuader was at hand. Charles Wesley, who knew his brother, rushed into the difficulty, like a *deus ex machina*, and settled it. He went to find Grace, kissed her, told her she had broken his heart, and carried her off behind him on a pillion. He brought her and Bennet together, and lectured them both at such a rate that before the end of the week (October, 1749,) they were man and wife. The news amazed John Wesley. He wrote in his journal that he and Grace had been "torn asunder by a whirlwind," that the sons of Zeruiah were too strong for him, and that all the world had fought against him. He also composed a lamenting hymn of thirty-one six-lined stanzas, still preserved in the British Museum.

Grace lived happily enough with Bennet, who died in ten years, leaving her again a widow, with five children. She lived a pious and useful life to the age of eighty-seven, dying in 1803, and leaving to the Methodists a very interesting diary.

Three years afterward (in 1751) Wesley entered another trying crisis of his life, in his forty-eighth year. In this case also his love grew out of a woman's nursing in a sick room, the lady being one who had been a servant-maid, like Grace Murray. One day he sprained his ankle on London Bridge, and was removed to the house of his pious friend, the widow Vazeille, in Threadneedle street, where he spent nearly a fortnight. Before the end of that time he asked his kind nurse and hostess to marry him, and she consented. This time he resolved to make no delay or noise in the matter, such as would again rouse the sons of Zeruiah, and on the 18th of February, 1751, limped with Mrs. Vazeille to the altar and was married. "Was there ever a marriage like John Wesley's? It was one of the greatest blunders he ever made." So writes one of his biographers. Charles Wesley had made another rush. But he was too late. He disliked the lady on account of her low birth and want of education, and might have regretted his abduction of Grace Murray, as his brother had cause to do for the next thirty years.

Mrs. Vazeille had £10,000. But she had also four children, and her money was secured to herself and them. Wesley allowed her to manage her income (£300 a year) in her own way. From the beginning she preferred her own ways to his. His marriage never stopped his wanderings and preachings. He carried her about on pillions or in carriages, and into the midst of pelting and hooting mobs. Perhaps he was not sorry to have her with him on some of these occasions. Once, being in a coach, he was pelted, but "had a large gentlewoman on his lap," and in this way escaped the missiles, as he says himself. It may seem odd that Mrs. Wesley should go about England with him in that way, and even as far as Scotland. But she evidently wished to take care of him. In 1755 he went into Cornwall without her, and thence sent a package of letters addressed to Mr. Peyronnet. Mrs. Wesley opened it, and found, as she had expected, a letter for the pious Mrs. Lefevre. Reading it, she became angry, and made a terrible story of it. The result was that Wesley looked away from home for anything like sympathy, and consoled himself with his pious class-leaders, especially Mrs. Sarah Ryan. He tells this woman how her letters do him good, and complains of his wife's watchfulness over everything he does, and her "thousand little tart unkindly reflections" on him. He has no objection, he says, to be purified in that fire, but he does not wish to be consumed in it.

And this brings us to another of those female intimacies which agitated, in one way or other, the life of John Wesley. It is curious to note a certain sameness in them all. Sarah Ryan, like the others, was first a servant, a smart little thing, with a genius for telling lies and making professions. At the age of eighteen she married a man who ran away from her. After a time she married an Irish sailor named Ryan, who, going on an American voyage, stayed away so long that she married an Italian named Benreken. After this Ryan turned up again and claimed her, and the Italian went away. Subsequently Ryan disappeared in a ship, and then Sarah, at the age of thirty, went to service in some Methodist families. In 1757, Wesley met her, and was so greatly taken with her good sense and piety, that he made her his housekeeper for the Bristol and Kingswood Station; that is, mistress of the Methodist "home" in that district. He loved to correspond with her and look for her sympathy in his differences with his wife.

Mrs. Wesley of course came to hear of all this—or to read of it, for her husband was never very careful of his pockets—and Wesley was once more in the furnace of affliction. On one occasion, being at Bristol, where "housekeeper" Ryan was at the head of a table where sixty or seventy preachers were at dinner, his wife walked in and cried out: "You are well taken care of by a woman," pointing at poor Sarah, "who has at this moment three husbands living!" This will give some idea of John Wesley's helpmate. In a few days she quitted him, vowing to see him no more. But friends interfered, and she consented to live with him again. This, however, did not mend matters. She accompanied him to Ireland, where, on one occasion, she beat him, dragging him by the hair to the ground and along the ground, while he lay on the defensive expostulating. This notable scene was witnessed by Mr. Hampson, who had entered the room unexpectedly, and who recorded it with great amazement and indignation. Perhaps Wesley had been provoking her with some more of those "blunders" mentioned by his biographer—some emotional epistle to Lefevre or Sarah Ryan—and her side of the story (if there had been an investigating committee) might have put matters in another light. Yet, under any kind of explanation, that mauling was a fact of the hardest kind.

But something still worse was to come. Mrs. Wesley's jealousy only grew stronger with time. She would watch at the entrance of towns to see what lady journeyed with him in the carriage. At last, in 1771, (twenty years after marriage,) she seized all his letters and papers and put them into the hands of her friends and his enemies, helping at the same time to transpose and garble his epistles and interpolate forged passages, so as to make the whole bear the most startling and terrible construction, and present her husband to the world as a scandalous old philander, a licentious wolf in sheep's clothing, making use of his piety to demoralize the ladies of his acquaintance.

All the Calvinists were delighted—for Wesley could never bring himself to believe in their doctrine of predestination—and the farrago was published, chiefly in the *Morning Post*, and generally in all the newspapers of the kingdom. In the *Post* two writers, "Scorpion" and "Snapdragon," absolutely reveled in the subject, elevating the hearts of all who hated Methodism, and carrying dismay among those who had looked on John Wesley as a pure and perfect saint. It was a reeking scandal, beyond anything since known in the Christian world till our own day. Several pious leaders were compromised by it, and the birds of the air seemed to carry the matter. Mrs. Wesley felt all the joy of battle—the God of Battles was in her—and she declared to all who interviewed her that Sarah Wesley, the wife of Charles, had been at one time very shockingly intimate with her brother-in-law John. The latter, now sixty-eight years old, bowed like a bulrush before the tempest, and trusted in God, wishing at the same time, very probably, that he had been a little more careful about his private correspondence.

Such were among the experiences of the unsuspecting and impulsive John Wesley in his dealings with the more amiable sex. In his will, dated before his death, he mentions her, somewhat as Shakespeare did his own wife, Anne, to whom in half a dozen words he left his second-best bed. Wesley says he leaves his wife a few books. She died in 1781, ten years before himself. In his journal he says: "I am informed my wife died on Monday." On the evening of 8th of October she was buried. And, he observes, "I was not informed of it till a day or two after." He did not lament her, evidently.

In 1791 the childless John Wesley himself died, at the good old age of eighty-eight, having lived down all the "blunders" and "scandals" of his life. They may be found by the curious in his biography, but are not "remembered in his epitaph."

THE DEMOCRATS' OBJECTIVE POINT.

In a thoughtful and suggestive article relating to the opening campaign in this State, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* remarks: "We again say, however, that despite their boasting about the certainty of success for any man they may nominate, the Democracy are at heart prepared to yield the State. It is for the Legislature that they are at work, and it is for this that they are truckling and figuring for the Liberal vote. The crowd led by John Cochrane is so contemptible, numerically and politically, that even the Democratic journals condemn them. But they are good enough to vote for Democratic candidates, and for the empty honor of being recognized in the Democratic State Convention perhaps the Cochranites may be beguiled or purchased into voting for Democratic local candidates. While making a show of fight for the head of their ticket, the Democracy will strain every nerve to secure the Legislature. Give them that, they can elect a United States Senator; give them that, they can secure the lion's share of the more desirable political spoils. It is with this hope that the Central Committee have made the first offer to the Liberals. They did not dare to do otherwise. But the chances are that by the revelation of their utter want of confidence in their cause, they will forfeit the co-operation of many honest Democrats who have become disgusted with the humiliation of their party in falling down before the little [illegible] brass set up by John Cochrane."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 30, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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France will have a fair chance of judging by the 4th of October as to the relative strength of the two parties between which really lies the contest for political supremacy. Elections will then be held to fill vacancies existing in the representation of seven different departments, and the Republican and Bonapartist Committees will be feverishly anxious to make the most of the opportunity for displaying party strength. The recent Bonapartist triumph in Calvados reveals a curious study in electoral statistics. The last election held in that department was in October, 1873, and the Republican candidate, who polled 28,700 votes, was then returned. A Legitimist, an Orleanist, and a Bonapartist candidate were then in the field, and while the two former received between them 33,000 votes, the latter stood at the bottom of the poll with only 2,000 votes. Ten months later, at the election of the 16th inst., a Bonapartist is returned by 40,800 votes—the Republican candidate receiving within a thousand of the number of votes formerly given by the members of his party. The gain of 38,000 in the Bonapartist vote is thus accounted for: 14,000 Bonapartists who did not vote at all in 1873; 15,000 Orleanists who then had a candidate of their own; and 9,000 Legitimists who refused to throw away their votes on their own candidate this year. Let the explanation be true or not, it does not lessen the significance of so startling an accession of strength to the Bonapartists, even after making due allowance for the great personal popularity of their candidate in Calvados.

As nearly as can be judged from the brief intimations of the cable, the International Conference at Brussels has only just finished the consideration of the proposals of Russia in regard to "military authority over the territory of a hostile state." Opinion was greatly divided over the second article submitted on the question, which was as follows: "The enemy who occupies a hostile territory may, according to the exigencies of warfare, and in view of the demands of public interest, either maintain the obligatory force of the laws existing in time of peace, may partially modify them, or may suspend them entirely." This was probably one of the "four general principles" proposed by Russia which have just been rejected. Now that the sittings of the conference have come to a close, some interest will be manifested to find the precise nature of the protocol to which the signatures of most of the members have been appended. It will probably be found to relate almost exclusively to the treatment of prisoners of war, and its contributions to the law of nations, even on that point, are not likely to be very extensive.

A Nashville (Tenn.) journal suggests that Providence is furnishing a peaceable solution to the problem which has of late received so much attention at the South. It asserts that the "colors are segregating" very rapidly, and that "voluntary and natural colonization of negroes in the already Africanized sections" of the Southern States is the order of the day. The continued emigration of blacks from Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee is pointed out as a result of the changed condition of agriculture in those States. In certain portions of Tennessee there is at present more labor than is needed, because of the drought there; and, as a consequence, thousands of negroes, who, if they remained at home, would be dependent upon the charity of the whites, are emigrating. They go, as a rule, to the States where the members of their own race are already in the majority, manifesting no inclination to remain at home and to attempt the enforcement of their "social equality" with the whites.

There is a lively struggle among a host of candidates for the seat in the United States Senate shortly to be vacated by Senator [illegible], of Florida. The prominent Republicans mentioned for the place are Gen. H. S. Sanford, Col. H. Bisbee, Jr., Hon. E. M. Randall, and Hiram Potter, Jr. The Democrats are divided against themselves with regard to their nominee. There is some dissatisfaction in the Second Congressional District at the renomination of Hon. Mr. Walls as Representative, and many Republicans would prefer the election of either Hon. Calvin Gillis, of Palatka, or J. C. Greeley, of Jacksonville.

THE CITY BALANCE SHEET.

The statement of City finances, which the law requires to be made two months before the election of charter officers, has given rise to the usual amount of comment about the necessity of putting a stop to the increase of the public debt and of paying each year's expenditures out of each year's taxes. The principle is a very excellent one, if the people who adopt it would only take some thought of the results which it logically involves, and devote a little of their advocacy to the measures necessary for embodying it in practice. On the principle that late repentance is better than none, we may overlook the inconsistency of newspapers which remained obstinately silent while the City was rushing into debt at the rate of some three millions a month, but which now see nothing but certain ruin in the creation of new burdens at the rate of less than a third of that amount. Of the fourteen millions of dollars which have been added to the City and County debt since August last, about four millions were borrowed for the purpose of paying off our share of the deficiency in the State sinking funds which remained as a legacy of a few years of Democratic misrule. It would have been no doubt very desirable to pay that off in one year instead of spreading it over ten years, but the simple answer to such a proposal would have been that the tax-payers could not stand it, that the effect of such a sudden demand on the real estate of the City would have been disastrous, and that, like the millions of unliquidated debt left by the Tweed dynasty, it was a charge of which future tax-payers were fairly entitled to bear a part.

Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars were issued last year to pay for assessments justly chargeable to individuals, but which, owing to some technical informality, were vacated by order of the Supreme Court, and became, therefore, a charge against the City at large. This debt is a direct result of the fraudulent methods of ring legislation, and has been growing during several years of litigation. We are not aware that the newspapers which preach with but scant intelligence the "pay as we go" policy, had anything to say in support of the strenuous efforts made last Winter to check this glaring abuse, and save the City an annual loss of about a million of dollars. In fact, they were decidedly in sympathy with the ring of lawyers who employed all their strength to defeat the legislation intended to prevent the vacation of assessments, unless on grounds of fraud in the execution of the work. For our part, we should decidedly favor the payment of all such deficiencies out of the annual tax levy. It is only when the tax-payers are made to feel the weight of the burden created by the working of the present system of assessment bonds, that some decided public sentiment will be aroused against it. Year after year the city continues to pledge its credit for local improvements chargeable upon the owners of adjoining property, and no sooner have the improvements been completed than there is a general scramble among the property owners to escape paying their share of the cost.

The resistance to these assessments is not necessarily unjustifiable, because the work is usually extravagantly dear, and the expense is sometimes apportioned in a most arbitrary manner. But the only cure for the evils which attend such a system is to strike at the root of it. When property-owners want an improvement carried out for their benefit, let them pay the money first, and then get the work done. In that case they will be much more likely to watch whether the money is being carefully spent. In cases where the City and the locality pay the expense jointly, let the Treasury in like manner first procure the funds and then award the contracts. That is the simple and only effective method for gradually abolishing about a sixth of the City debt, and preventing a burden miscalled "temporary" from ever apppearing on the balance-sheet again. Of course, a large number of interested parties would steadfastly resist any such return to the old system of carrying out local improvements. It is equally certain that unless the tax-payers can make their influence at Albany stronger than that of the contractors' lobby, the issue of assessment bonds, and their gradual conversion into consolidated stock, will continue to be one of the most fertile sources of the increase of the City debt.

Could the accumulation of debt on account of our new streets and boulevards be stopped, the problem of dealing with the other sources of permanent burdens would be comparatively easy. The laying of "big pipes" has been going on now for several years, and has called for its annual quota of about a million of dollars of bonds; the additions to Central Park require a similar sum, and so do the slowly-progressing dock improvements. With a careful husbandry of the resources of the City, there is no reason why the present scale of expenditure on these works should not be met from taxation. But it is perfectly clear that the present generation will not see a completed system of new piers and wharves, unless more than a million a year is devoted to the work. It would require about five times that sum to show any decided results, and when public necessity calls for such an expenditure, it will certainly not find the tax-payers ready to submit to the full weight of that additional burden for the sake of relieving posterity from a charge of which it obviously ought to bear a share.

TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.

As the time for elections in some of the Southern States approaches there are, of course, the usual number of reports of disturbances, attended with more or less effusion of blood. But we fail to see why this should lead to the absurd outcry, of which we have already heard too much, concerning a "war of races." We have long ago given our reasons for disbelieving that any such "war" can occur, and have turned our attention from improbabilities to the actual work of helping the South to such reform as is practicable. This, it strikes us, is a more sensible course than any other to be followed with regard to the Southern question, and we do not propose to indulge in any speculations upon the good or bad results of the recent petty riots and affrays between blacks and whites. We deprecate the apparent course of the Democratic Party in some of the States where intimidation has been, and still is, freely practiced, but we do not feel any less interested in the progress of reform in South Carolina because we are disgusted with the tactics of a faction in Louisiana. We consider the question of reform paramount to all others, and believe that it lies quite within the scope of the Republican party, which alone can eventually accomplish it. But we do not think it a time to renew sectional bitterness, or to encourage the disbelief in reform which many people and papers, both North and South, evince in presence of the recent numerous outrages.

It is the ignorant whites of the South who are largely responsible for the various disturbances which have latterly taken place in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, and one or two other Southern States. Their anger has been excited against the negro, and he has suffered. But the intelligent citizens of most of the States have demanded a return to law and order; and the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee have suddenly awakened to the necessity of definite action for the suppression of lawlessness in the States over which they have control. The exercise of a little common sense convinces the decently-educated inhabitants of every Southern State that they must not kill the negro simply because he is troublesome in politics. In one or two States they have not shown quite so much common sense with regard to certain other methods of getting rid of the black. It is not wholly strange that in Louisiana they should desire to crowd him to the wall, but it is eminently unwise. The revulsion from some of the necessary tyrannies of reconstruction has naturally made the whites a little vindictive. But they cannot get along without the negro, and sooner or later they will become thoroughly convinced of that fact.

It is so very difficult to offer any real and immediate solution of the vast problems presented in many of the Southern States, that people are prone to content themselves with gloomy prophecies of future anarchy, and are wont to assert that they have lost all confidence in any satisfactory settlement. But we must not give up reform as a hopeless task, simply because bad and ignorant whites now and then intimidate and kill negroes. We must not weary of effort to destroy carpet-bag rule because the "Bourbons" are here and there creeping into the places left vacant by departing rogues. Let us not allow the excitement which always precedes elections in the South to distract us from the work which is of pressing importance.

AN ANCIENT CITY.

One of those features in English life which have tended so much to promote good-will between classes is a wide community of interests on matters quite apart from politics. There are platforms without number on which the bitterest political and religious foes meet in perfect harmony, and points in regard to which the most strenuous supporter of a Gladstone is, if possible, more conservative than the devoted adherent of a Disraeli. This particularly applies to the members of the British Archæological Association. Every year this society holds a meeting in Autumn at some venerable town, and expeditions are made to places of interest in the neighborhood. The hospitalities of the old cathedral city, which is the centre of the meeting, are readily tendered. There is luncheon at the palace or the deanery, a pleasant evening entertainment at the house of the Canon "in residence," and abundant hospitality on the part of the members of the municipality.

This year the association has met at a city which abounds with interesting associations, and for a long period maintained very close commercial connections with this country. Bristol has played a very prominent part in English commercial history, and in the time of Charles II. was the second city in Great Britain. Pepys, who visited it after the Restoration, was greatly struck with its splendor. "But," says Macaulay, "his standard was not high, for he noted down as a wonder the circumstance that in Bristol a man might look around him and see nothing but houses." Bristol was even then a place of great wealth. The pomp of the christenings and burials there far exceeded what was seen in any other place in England. The hospitality of the city was widely renowned, and especially the collations with which the sugar refiners regaled their visitors. The repast was dressed in the furnace, and was accompanied by a rich brewage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated over the whole kingdom as Bristol milk. In this sugar refinery lay the main secret of Bristol's wealth. Her resources were drawn from her commerce with the West Indies and North America. During the eighteenth century the former trade culminated, and the wealth of Bristol merchants became proverbial. A host of peers and baronets whose estates are scattered over the country owe them to this city. The decline came with the gradual growth of Liverpool as a port for North American goods, and the decay of the West India trade by the abolition of slavery. The enormous and unprecedented growth of the cotton trade continued to give Liverpool the pre-eminence, and Bristol gradually fell to the second rank.

Of late she has had an active competitor nearer home. Cardiff, on the other side of the Bristol Channel, has sprung into great importance. Within a few hours of easy communication with Dowlais, Merthyr Tydvil, Swansea, and other great centres of population, Cardiff has steadily developed with the development of the mineral resources of Glamorganshire, and it may convey some idea of the rise of values there to state that mineral property which let thirty years ago for £1,000 a year, is now let for £10,000 a year. Cardiff has, moreover, benefited by being the property of two great capitalists, the Marquis of Bute and Lord Windsor, whose parents and guardians expended enormous sums in the creation of a most perfect system of docks. The triumphs of Cardiff seem, however, to have had a stimulating effect on her venerable neighbor, and Bristol has of late been decidedly picking up. Her provision trade with this country has recently been prosecuted with considerable activity, and the steps taking to improve the entrance of her harbor are well calculated to add to her popularity as a port.

The old city is, from an archæological point of view, most interesting. Many of the narrow streets and wynds, with their curious, many-gabled houses, resemble those at Chester; while the extreme steepness of the ways recalls the picturesque City of Edinburgh. The magnificent old Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, a structure far surpassing many cathedrals, which has been in course of restoration for nearly a quarter of a century, is almost completed, and will in itself repay a visit. Mr. Planche, the eminent *littérateur* and antiquary, was among the members of the association present, and read an interesting paper on the Municipal Seals and Armorial Ensigns of Bristol; and it is worth recording that the President of the association was a "city" man, Mr. Kirkman D. Hodgson, M. P., a member of the house of Baring. Nothing is more remarkable in the England of to-day than the high standard of taste and cultivation which prevails among its commercial men. A member of the house of Baring presides at the British Archæological Association, while the eager champion of ancient monuments and landmarks in the House of Commons, and President of the Entomological Society, Sir John Lubbock, is the eminent London banker who invented the present clearing-house system. The active pursuit of business need not stand in the way of intellectual pursuits.

THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Although the streets are beginning to assume a livelier aspect, and signs are not wanting that the dull season is rapidly waning, there are not a few fortunate persons whose holiday is only commencing, and others whose vacation will not end for another month.

Those may be regarded as particularly enviable who this year take their holiday late, for never was there a more comfortable Summer in town, while they now have before them that period of the year which is the best for moving about. At a season when weather makes all places charming, it seems invidious to point to the special charms of any, but to the tourist in doubt, we would venture to suggest that he will not repent spending a fortnight in the Berkshire Hills. The Housatonic Railroad, which commences at Bridgeport, carries the traveler in a few hours into the most attractive district, and the whole line thence to Pittsfield is full of beauties. The loveliness of the scenery begins to be developed about Great Barrington, and whoever leaves the cars there and takes the road to Stockbridge will be well repaid. The latter town is a good centre for excursions, either by foot, on horseback, or in a carriage. The advantage that this country has over most show-scenery is that it is impossible to discover any object which is unpleasing to the eye. Go where you will, you find a combination of hill and dale, rock, wood, and water, of which the smallest section would make the reputation of any ordinary place. Within a short distance of Stockbridge are three beautiful lakes, embosomed in wood, which are visible from the high ground all around, and greatly increase the charms of the prospect. A couple of young men, traveling together and commencing their walk at Great Barrington, could have a delightful time in this district by dividing their visit between Stockbridge, Lennox, and Pittsfield.

Of late years Lennox has been steadily growing in favor, and eclipsing its neighbors in popularity with Summer visitors. It has not, however, lost anything of its simple village appearance, the additions to it being too scattered to give aught of a town character. There is one comfortable and respectably-conducted hotel, and Mr. Auchmuty, of New-York, has established some lodging-houses on a somewhat novel principle, which works well. He has an excellent restaurant immediately adjoining the houses, for the exclusive benefit of their occupants, who thus secure the privacy of their own houses with the convenience of such a *cuisine* as they could otherwise only obtain in a hotel. Inducements for excursions abound on all sides, and the extreme civility and obligingness of the people of the district enhances the pleasure of taking them. The visitor in search of information, or anything else, is sure to find his inquiries met in the pleasantest and most polite manner.

The land hereabouts is rapidly passing into the hands of Irishmen, many of whom eke out their means by working during the Summer months for the neighboring gentry, while in the Winter some of them obtain employment in the neighboring mines. In the immediate vicinity of Lennox, ground has long continued steadily to rise, and although this year there has been a decided lull, it is regarded as merely temporary. Indeed, any one who sees the place cannot but feel that this must be so, and that the neighborhood is destined to become a cluster of country homes for which there are still a thousand perfect situations. Those visitors who have schoolboys with them in the Summer holidays are especially warm in praise of the place. Never was there, they say, such a sporting ground for them; it seems created for their pastime. Glorious rides and walks, fishing, and boating are attractions readily available. In fact, these Berkshire Hills only require to be known to gain the lasting affection of a visitor, be he child or adult. Their charm approximates to that which has rendered Switzerland and the lake country of England famous all over the world.

AN ASTRONOMER'S EVIL STAR.

Astronomers are looking anxiously forward to the transit of Venus, which is to occur on the 9th of December. Scientific corps of observation have been appointed and fitted out; stations have been selected for them, those most available being in the South Seas, in Japan, China, and Australia. Every provision has been made, as far as human means go, to secure a satisfactory result; and it is more than probable that, aided by the improved appliances of modern science, those who are engaged in the task will definitely settle the question whether the sun's parallax is a little more or a little less than 8.86″, as is generally admitted to-day—a difference of a trifling fraction of a second being in reality equivalent to millions of miles.

Edmund Halley was the first to surmise the scientific importance of the passage of the gentle evening star between our planet and the sun. The phenomenon, unfortunately, was not to occur during his lifetime. It took place in June, 1761, nineteen years after his death, but he emphatically recommended it to future astronomers. "May heaven," he said "favor their observations with the fairest weather, and when they shall have accomplished their object, and ascertained our distance to the sun, may they remember that it is an Englishman who first had this happy idea."

Great pains were taken to carry out the idea successfully, but circumstances were not so favorable as Halley had wished them to be. One of the observers met with even more than ordinary mishaps and disappointments, and his story is worth recording, though it is a hundred years old.

Le Gentil De La Galaisiere had been commissioned to observe the transit at Pondicherry. He embarked in the month of March, 1760, and landed at the Isle of France in July following. But in the meantime war had broken out between France and England, and he had to wait five months before a French frigate dared to venture on the Indian Ocean. When he arrived in sight of Pondicherry, on the 24th of May, 1761, he found the town in the possession of the English, and on the 6th of June, when the transit took place, he was still at sea. He saw the sun shining in a blue and cloudless sky, but, on account of the vessel's motion, it was impossible to make use of the heavy telescopes he had on board. Le Gentil took at once a heroic resolution: "As I am here," he said, "I will stay." And he remained eight years on the Coast of Coromandel, waiting for the transit of 1769.

He improved his time studying the Indian climate, sea currents and native astronomy, and determining geographical positions. At last the great day arrived. The season had been splendid; Le Gentil was full of confidence and courage. The transit was to take place on the 4th of June, from 3 to 7 o'clock in the morning. The whole day of the 3d was fine and favorable. At 10 o'clock, after having arranged his instruments, Le Gentil retired. At 2 o'clock he awoke, and thought he heard the wind blowing from the south-east. This was a good omen, for "I knew," he says, "that the south-eastern wind sweeps the coast, and always brings fair weather. But, feeling anxious, I got up, and I saw, with amazement, all the sky overcast, and lightning in the north. I gave up hope at once, and threw myself on my bed without being able to close my eyes." At 5:30 the tempest began to rage. The air was darkened with whirlwinds of dust. Toward 6 the wind fell, but the clouds remained. By 7, when the planet was to emerge, a dim white spot marked the place of the sun, but nothing could be seen with the telescope. Little by little the winds changed, the clouds scattered, and the sun shone brightly for the rest of the day. On the 5th the sun rose in all its beauty and the day again was bright. So were the succeeding days. It seems as if the morning of the 4th had been marred on purpose, and the pen dropped several times out of the foiled astronomer's hand when he sat down to chronicle the fate of his operation.

On his return from the coast of Coromandel he found that the Academy of Science, receiving no tidings from him, had considered him dead and had filled his place. One of his relations had used the opportunity to appropriate his estate, and Le Gentil died before he succeeded in wresting it from him. There are not many cases on record of so much toil and perseverance being rewarded with so much disappointment and grief, and we hope that none of our astronomers will have set out under so unpropitious a star as did poor Le Gentil De La Galaisiere.

GOOD AND BAD MEAT.

If the public health in large cities is to be efficiently promoted, it is quite as important that regard should be paid to the supply of wholesome food for the people as to general sanitary precautions. Good air and plenty of it, efficient drainage and cleanliness, are each and all of them essential. But if we have our markets filled with bad food, we need not expect to secure favorable results. The deleterious effects of impure milk upon infant life have been often and thoroughly proved. In some cities it has been shown that this is one of the chief causes of infant mortality, and the truth is beginning to be generally recognized among us. But about some of the most necessary articles of food for the adult population, too much indifference has prevailed. Adulteration goes on to a very large extent, and by its means ingredients are consumed in large quantities which, although sometimes harmless, are also sometimes very injurious, and they are rarely nutritive. It has been found elsewhere that only the strictest legislation can remedy this.

But in reference to meat the circumstances are different. Here we have one of the most essential articles of food, and yet there is probably nothing in the markets that comes to us in a more unfit state. Recently many of the animals brought in on the railroads have not been slaughtered, only because their condition was so miserable that they would not pay for slaughtering. But constantly thousands of sheep and cattle are killed in the various yards around the City, and ultimately eaten by the inhabitants, which, if properly examined by competent inspectors, would be declared unfit for human food. There is a much larger supply of very inferior meat than there is of meat of the best quality. And this is not the fault entirely of the producers. It is quite true that many cattle of inferior quality are grown in various parts of the country, and that many of them come to New-York. It is also true that diseased cattle are often sold and eaten in our large cities. But with the present methods of transportation, and also of slaughtering, the best of animals can only be expected to yield inferior meat. Dr. Derby, the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, in his last report, describes the system as "barbarous and infernal." It is certainly barbarous in the highest degree. It is also injurious to the public, and it involves pecuniary loss to the owners. It has been estimated that about six per cent. of cattle, and nine per cent. of sheep and pigs, die annually on their way to the cities from the West and South, while those that get through alive, after losing on the average nearly a hundred pounds weight by reason of the want of food and water, and the cruelties that are otherwise inflicted upon them, come from the cars full of fever, and covered with bruises, sores, and ulcers.

Some valuable information upon this point has been compiled by Mr. Angell, the President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who has recently directed attention, in a paper read before the American Social Science Association, to the disease-producing effects of meats of this kind. The opinion, moreover, is sustained by all authorities upon the subject, and until the railroad companies can be induced to provide better means for the conveyance of cattle, where food, water, and rests can be secured for them in their journey, the same evil must to a greater or less extent continue. But it does not end with the railroad companies. The same system of torture which they follow in the transport of the animals is continued here. No matter what the condition of the cattle may chance to be when they arrive, they are slaughtered, provided always that there is enough left of them to pay the cost. The circumstances under which the slaughtering is done are full of brutality. In a state of weakness, fever, and exhaustion, the animals are driven into the slaughter-houses under circumstances of the utmost cruelty.

It is not to be expected that the meat, under such circumstances, can be wholesome. Science has told us, if common sense will not, that it is highly deleterious. It is not only not as nutritive as it ought to be by very many degrees, but it is in a condition where it may absolutely engender disease. And what is to be the remedy for it? The remedy, so far as this City is concerned, is in the hands of the City authorities. Here is a much greater evil for them to take in hand than the killing of a few harmless curs in the streets. It is one that affects the health and well-being of the whole community, and which, if allowed to continue, may produce effects that will endure far beyond the present day. There are many cities we could mention where the meat supply is obtained under conditions that are a direct contrast to all this, and in those the health returns are very different from ours. The Mayor and Aldermen have, therefore, no new difficulty before them. The solution is ready to their hands, and they would be doing a work of genuine good to the community if they would adopt it with as little delay as possible.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

New plays of merit do not usually quit the stage after a brief run, and so Mr. Daly's play "What Should She Do?" is not only still in full force at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, but is likely to have a pretty long career. When the play was first announced, in addition to its present title it bore the suggestive supplement "Or Jealousy," but this has been rightly abandoned. The supplementary alternative certainly conveys ideas which do not take any definite shape in the development and culmination of the play. Jealousy is by no means its motive passion, for it has a great deal more intense feeling and vitality. It is much more easy, however, to say what its motives are not rather than what they are. It is decidedly complex in sentiment and interest, and its entanglements are not easily unraveled by the application of any ordinary standard. This much is, however, certain—it is a play of extraordinary force, without any essential weaknesses, although possessed of the doubtful qualification of some structural defects. There is a certain involution about it; but some of the most absorbing emotions are put forward with such distinctness that a little haziness now and then may be pardoned. If its purpose is somewhat misty at times, it cannot be denied that its *dramatis personæ* are full of force and character. Take, for instance, the rôle of *Dianthe De Marec*, filled by Miss Fanny Davenport. This character is alive with intensity and concentrated power. Then what a charming contrast in *The Lady Elaine*, whose character finds so excellent a representative as Miss Sara Jewett. "Love builded up her life" is the text of the character, and Miss Jewett amplifies it in the most agreeably-adjusted proportions. The main interest of the play alternates between the portraitures presented by these two ladies. In the case of Miss Jewett it is all love and gentleness and submission; while in the case of Miss Davenport there is an affection equally intense and abiding, with more material elements entering into it, and with a certain melodramatic halo surrounding it. Miss Davenport in this rôle has fairly added another triumph to her last season's performances. The intensity which first found a suitable development in *Ruth Tredgett* has now found a new field, and appears to be equally successful in a less forcibly objective but more subtle form. Few play-goers probably were prepared for Miss Davenport's rapid advancement, but it comes now in the nature of an accomplished fact, and is rather a matter of assurance than of speculation. For Miss Jewett, her progress is equally noticeable, although it has not been so sudden. In her case the improvement has been gradual but certain. Mr. George Clark and Mr. Louis James give much force to the representation of the play in their respective rôles of *Lord Basil Clavering* and *Bob Kenmair*, and Mr. Frank Hardenberg contributes an excellent character sketch as the Scotch servant, *Lamech*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

It seems to be pretty certain that Mr. J. L. Toole will be able to resume his place at Wallack's by to-morrow night. He is announced, at all events, for "Paul Pry" and a one-act comedy-drama, written for him especially, entitled "Off the Line." Mr. Toole's appearance in "Paul Pry" will be hailed with pleasure. It will recall old recollections, and will certainly be suggestive of comparisons. We anticipate for Mr. Toole a much wider appreciation in this rôle than in Mr. Alberry's comedy "Wig and Gown," which has no interest for American audiences, is decidedly dull on its merits, and is an injustice to an actor of Mr. Toole's capacity and well-attested merit.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

No diminution of audience from previous performances was observable last night at Central Park Garden on the occasion of the one hundred and ninth grand concert by the Thomas orchestra. As the Summer season approaches its close, perhaps music lovers are determined to make the most of the opportunities remaining. The programme last evening was mainly of a classical character, but judiciously leavened with a couple of Strauss waltzes. These latter were well received, but by no means elicited the applause given to the weightier music. The "Romance" in G, by Beethoven, was repturously encored. Wagner's "Tannhauser" overture and Mendelssohn's "Scherzo," Scotch symphony, were also recalled but not repeated. The grand Mendelssohn night occurs next Thursday, Sept. 3.

THE COLOSSEUM.

Mr. Matt Morgan has resumed the management of the Colosseum, and he announces that his aim in directing the future of this popular place of amusement will be to make its entertainments at once instructive and enjoyable. With this view he has for a time closed the place, and is now preparing historical and popular pictures for exhibition on the opening night, (now expected to be Sept. 14,) and a general renovation of all that was commendable in the former stock of the house—such as the views of the great cities of Paris and London. The Lectorium, however, will be the *piece de resistance* of each day's programme, containing as it will some of the most remarkable and instructive exhibitions of music, poesy, and painting ever presented to the public.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Those who love good singing and homely wit will be glad to hear that the San Francisco Minstrels, after an absence of two years, are about to open their new opera-house, corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, on Thursday next. The sweet rendering of American and old English ballads by the agreeable tenor, D. S. Wambold, will doubtless attract crowds as of yore; and the quaint sayings and doings of Messrs. Birch and Backus will bring back to the new house the patrons of the old, and insure the success of the new venture of the popular triumvirate whose achievements at No. 585 Broadway were long regarded as the best and most delighting of all the artists in burnt cork.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"Belle Lamar" is in its last week at Booth's, and, as already announced in these columns, it will be succeeded by Otway's tragedy, "Venice Preserved," which has been subjected to the revision of Mr. Boucicault....At the Union Square Theatre, "Jane Eyre" is still in possession of the stage and will undoubtedly hold it up to the commencement of the regular dramatic season...."The Bride of Abydos" is still the attraction at Niblo's. On the 7th September the spectacular drama "The Deluge" will be produced, with the Kiralfy Family in prominent parts...."La Timbale D'Argent" continues to be performed at the Lyceum....A new spectacular play will be presented at Wood's Museum each evening of the coming week. H. J. Byron's play, "Blow For Blow," will occupy the stage during the matinée performances. Mr. Davenport is underlined at this theatre....The Bowery opens to-morrow night with "Marietta Ravel" and a specialty entertainment....The Metropolitan announces a variation of programme, and the other variety theatres retain their most popular features....Mr. Theodore Thomas' Sunday concert occurs this evening at the Central Park Garden....A Sunday evening concert is also announced at the Bowery Theatre. It is called a sacred concert, and it bears the somewhat suggestive title "Griffith Gaunt, Man, Wife, and the Pastor."....A meeting of the theatrical profession will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, with the view of taking action concerning the sudden death of the popular comedian, Mark Smith. Mr. Lester Wallack has been requested to preside.

HOME NOTES.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett and company were at St. Paul last week....John T. Raymond opens to-morrow night, at Rochester, as *Col. Sellers* in Mark Twain's new and only drama, the "Gilded Age"...."The programme of the New Globe Theatre," says the Boston *Transcript*, "for its first season is of extraordinary promise and interest, being, in fact, almost unparalleled in the remarkable average maintained throughout. We are allowed to present it entire, and it is as follows: On the night of Monday, the 7th of December next, the Globe Theatre will be opened for the first performance of Mr. Strakosch's new Italian opera company, of the character and constitution of which we shall speak more particularly in another article. Mlle. Marie Aimée, with her troupe, will follow with French opera bouffe on the 4th of January. Mr. J. L. Toole, the English comedian, will begin an engagement of two weeks on the 18th of January, himself remaining a fortnight; and after him, beginning with the 1st of February, Miss Emily Soldence and her company will appear in English opera bouffe. Miss Kellogg and English opera proper are announced for the three weeks succeeding the 15th of February. Mme. Janauschek begins a three weeks' engagement on the 8th of March; and on the 29th of the same month the great Mme. Ristori will make her first appearance in Boston for six years. Strakosch's troupe will return on the 29th of April, and with a second allowance of Italian opera the season of the new Globe will probably close."....Edwin Adams was playing *Hamlet* at McVicker's Chicago Theatre last week....The Vokes Family are captivating San Francisco audiences; so is Billy Emerson.

A LOST CHILD RECOVERED.

HE IS FOUND ALIVE AFTER SEVENTY-SIX HOURS' EXPOSURE IN THE WOODS.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has the following account of the remarkable discovery of a child of Mr. William Prigley, which was lost in the woods near Crotherville, Ind., for over three days: "On Saturday evening, Aug. 22, Mrs. Prigley started for a corn-field near her house, leaving her little son, a child but three years of age, at the house, telling him to remain in the yard and play until she returned. She had been gone but a few minutes before the appearance of a storm coming up caused her to return. What was her surprise and alarm when she arrived at home to find that her child was nowhere to be seen. In less than an hour the entire neighborhood, headed by the frantic father, was out searching for the missing boy. A thorough search was made all that day and late in the night, but it proved fruitless. At early dawn the next day the search was resumed, and night found the boy still missing. The parents by this time were frantic with grief, and the mother attempted to drown herself in the river known as the Muscattatack, at Baker's Mills, but the attempt was frustrated, and the grief-stricken woman carried to her home. The third day the search was still continued. The excitement in and around the locality was intense. At about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a lad named Isaac Warner, while hauling stave-blocks through a lonely part of the dense woods, and at a point four miles distant, and across the river from Mr. Prigley's house, heard a peculiar moaning sound, and, searching a few moments, discovered the child lying prostrate upon its back. Its face was turned up, and presented a pale and ghastly appearance. Warner went up to the poor little thing and took it in its arms. It moaned piteously, and was nearly dead from fatigue, hunger, and exposure. The child was dressed only in a thin calico frock, and, as the nights have been cool of late, his sufferings must have been intense. The child was immediately taken home and restored to its overjoyed parents. Medical attention was called, and everything has been done to save the life of the little wanderer. On Saturday the Muscattatack River was very low, and Mr. Prigley, owning a field across the stream, had a log-raft constructed for passage to and from his field. The child had frequently crossed this log-bridge, and must have done so that day. Saturday night the river rose four feet, completely covering the bridge, and after the little fellow got over he was unable to find his way back. The rain also covered the bottoms and lowlands lying along the river, making it impossible for a child of that age to find its way out. It appears also that the search for the child was made on the side of the river on which Mr. Prigley's house is located, no one dreaming that the boy had crossed over in the bottoms on the other side of the river.

ATTENDING THE CAUCUSES.

If the Republicans neglect to attend the primary meetings it will not be the fault of the Republican newspapers of the State. The good advice given by many of them in this respect we have already quoted in The Times, and have now the following to add from the Dunkirk (Chautauqua County) *Journal*: "In this district nothing has yet come to light, but the air is full of rumors, and there is evidently going on vigorous work toward the securing of nominations by various aspirants. There is one safeguard, however, which the Republican organization has, by which, with proper diligence, the people may not be controlled by any clique. The primary caucuses are theirs, and it is their imperative duty to attend them. It is surprising to see the littleness of the influence of the average political trickster when brought face to face with the people. He dwindles to nothing. It cannot, therefore, be too strongly urged upon every Republican voter to attend the caucus and use his best judgment in selecting the men for delegates to the convention. They should be bold, fearless, independent men, belonging to no clique, but working for the best interest of the party and the people. Remember that the party does not owe to any man the gift of an office. His fitness alone is the criterion by which they must go. It is too often the subject of grumbling that the people are not represented in the choice of delegates, when the fault is entirely their own. The doors are open and they are implored to come in, and if, after all this they coldly turn aside and let other hands do the work, they have no right to complain of the results of that work. In the coming canvass we hope every Republican will take an active interest and strive with all his strength to promote purity and strength in the party ranks, that those principles of the party which from their high standard have thus far been triumphant may still endure and be faithfully carried out."

LYNCH LAW IN TENNESSEE.

As the new Constitution of Tennessee forbids the Executive to call out the militia, except at the instance of the Legislature, the Nashville *Union and American* calls upon the people to sustain the Governor with their moral support, and adds: "The times are such that lynch law cannot be tolerated in Tennessee. Every man who cares for life, family, or property, must sustain the constituted authorities. It is the only salvation to society. Lawlessness in all its forms, white and black, must and shall be suppressed, at all hazards, [illegible]

THE TURF.

LAST DAY OF THE MONMOUTH PARK MEETING.

THE MILE HEATS WON BY THE JULIUS COLT, THE CONSOLATION PURSE BY CARVER, AND THE STEEPLE-CHASE BY VESUVIUS.

The extra meeting of the Monmouth Park Association was brought to a close yesterday, and the racing season at Long Branch terminated with a most successful series of races. A more delightful day for the enjoyment of out-door sports could not have been desired, and a large number of people embarked at Pier No. 8 North River for the course. The 9:40 boat, the Jane Mosely, was crowded with the pleasure-seekers, and two trains awaiting their arrival at Sandy Hook carried them to their destination. The 10:40 boat also carried down a large party, and the sojourners at the Branch presented themselves on the grand stand in goodly numbers. The programme promised three good races. The first was one of mile heats, with six starters. A rank outsider, Audubon, won the first heat, but was badly ridden in the second, and thereby lost the race, which was won by the Julius colt, recently purchased by Hugh Gaffney from Col. McDaniel. The second contest, a dash of a mile and a half, had six starters, and was a magnificent affair. It resulted in a dead heat between B. F. Carver and Stockwood, who ran it over again, and the former proved the victor. Every inch of ground was stubbornly contested, and the struggle between these two fleet horses brought out a great deal of enthusiasm. The steeple-chase, too, was of an interesting character, and was won by Vesuvius. The old campaigner, Blind Tom, broke down in the race, and he will be seen no more on the course. Taken altogether, the meeting just closed has been most successful, and the horses will now take a short rest before entering upon the Fall campaign. The details of the several events are given below.

THE MILE HEATS.

The day's amusement began with the mile heats for beaten horses of all ages, which had closed with seven entries, as follows: L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, formerly known as Crow's Meat; J. W. Weldon & Co's b. c. Audubon, D. Desmond's b. f. Mollie Darling, J. W. H. Reynold's ch. g. Marmion, George Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, Hugh Gaffney's b. c. by Julius, out of Leisure, and P. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford. When they were summoned to the track Stanford did not appear. The Julius colt was the favorite, although the betters were shy, and did not dip heavily into the pool box. The following are the quotations:

Julius colt	$106	$50	$70
Corning	105	45	65
Mollie Darling	90	51	56
Marmion, Century, Audubon,	53	22	25
Total	$354	$168	$216

THE RACE.

First Heat.—After much fretting and half a dozen false attempts they were sent away to a straggling start, Audubon slightly leading and Erastus Corning several lengths in the rear. As they went round the turn Mollie Darling pushed up to Audubon and was at his saddle-girth, Marmion third, Century fourth, Julius colt fifth, and Erasturs Corning sixth. As they traveled round the quarter-pole Audubon shook off Mollie, and both Century and Marmion came up even with her. Passing the quarter-pole Audubon was a length in front of the three above mentioned, with Julius close up and Erastus Corning a length and a half in the rear. As they went down the backstretch Mollie Darling ran out from the ruck and went to the head of Audubon, the pair being a length and a half before Century, the others close up. As they approached the half-mile pole the contest was a beautiful one. Audubon outstepped his competitors and passed that point a length before them, all the others being so close together that a blanket could have covered them. As they came round the lower turn Erastus Corning made a splendid effort, and, leaving his companions, rushed to the front and led Audubon half a length, the latter being a length in front of Marmion, Century, and Mollie together and Julius in the rear. As they turned to come up the homestretch Corning gave way and Audubon came to the front again, followed by Century, while the Julius colt came into the third place. There was a fine struggle to the finish, Audubon winning the heat by a length, Century second a length in front of the Julius colt, Erastus Corning fourth, Mollie Darling fifth, Marmion sixth. Time, 1:46½. The astonishment of the knowing ones at this unlooked for result cannot be described. The two horses that sold in the field were first and second, and there was consequently a rush to get out of the difficulty. Audubon was the favorite, at the following rates:

Audubon	$100	$115	$120
Mollie	40	26	30
Field	100	96	101
Total	$240	$237	$251

Second Heat.—Century was withdrawn on account of lameness. After two false attempts the drum tapped and Corning was left standing at the post. Marmion took the lead with Audubon second. As they went round the turn Audubon was in front, but was immediately pulled back for a waiting race. In the meantime the Julius colt rushed into the lead, closely followed by Mollie. As they ran down the backstretch Marmion went up to the head of Mollie, and the pair thus yoked got on even terms with the Julius colt. Further on Mollie Darling fell back and Julius and Marmion passed the half-mile pole a length and a half in front of her, and she was six lengths before Audubon. Coming round the lower turn the leaders got away three lengths from Mollie, and she was three lengths ahead of Audubon. When they turned into the hamestretch Audubon was allowed his head. Getting well into the straight work he closed rapidly and passed Mollie, and then came upon the leaders. Marmion went back slightly and Audubon got on the quarter of the Julius colt. Both were driven to their utmost, but Julius passed under the string a winner of the heat by a throat-latch. Marmion was third, at the tail of Audubon, Erastus Corning distanced. Time, 1:49½.

Third Heat.—There was only Audubon and the Julius colt left in the race, and the former was the favorite at two to one. They started off on even terms, but Audubon was pulled almost to a standstill to allow the Julius colt to go ahead and make the pace. The latter did so and immediately got away four lengths around the turn. Audubon closed slightly as they approached the quarter pole, and passing that point two lengths of daylight separated them. As they came round the lower turn Audubon fell back a little, but as they turned into the homestretch at the three-quarter pole the Julius colt was a length and a half in front. Severn, who rode Audubon during this heat, called upon the horse, but he did not respond willingly, and though the whip and spur were used freely he died away, and the Julius colt won the race by a full length. Time, 1:50½. Thus Audubon lost a race which, had he been properly ridden, he should have won in two straight heats.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; mile heats; winners excluded; $400 to first and $100 to second horse:

Hugh Gaffney's b. c., 3 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, by Red Eye, 90 pounds	3	1	1
J. W. Weldon & Co.'s b. c. Audubon, 4 years, by Australian, out of Heiress, 108 pounds	1	2	2
J. W. H. Reynold's ch. g. Marmion, 4 years, by Planet, out of La Grande Duchesse, 105 pounds	6	3 2	0
D. Desmond's b. f. Mollie Darling, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Skipper, 87 pounds	5	4 2	0
Geo. Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Nora Creima, 90 pounds	4	dis.	
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 3 years, by Censor, out of Intrigue, 90 pounds	2	dr.	
P. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 4 years, by Boy Dick, dam by Scythian	dr.		

Time—1:46½, 1:49½, 1:50½.

THE CONSOLATION PURSE.

The next event was the Consolation Purse, for beaten horses, one mile and a half, in which there were eight engaged, and six of them presented themselves for the consideration of the starter, viz.: L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone, J. W. Weldon's b. c. Audubon, D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, and Hugh Gaffney's br. g. Wizard. The knewing ones played Carver and Stockwood for the winners at the following rates:

Carver	$200	$205	$125
Stockwood	195	175	145
Limestone Mary Constant Wizard Audubon	95	65	78
Total	$490	$445	$348

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were mustered at the half-mile pole, and they broke away several times. Then, after one false start, they were sent on their journey to a straggling start, Audubon having the lead by half a length, Stockwood second, Wizard being the last to get away. Mary Constant came to the front with a rush and led. Coming up the homestretch on the furlong pole, Limestone, Stockwood, and Audubon were on even terms, and a length before them was Mary Constant; but as they approached the stand Limestone and Stockwood got her head, and the three finished the half-mile simultaneously, Carver close up in the fourth place, and Wizard in the rear. When they passed the quarter pole Stockwood had forged half a length in front of Mary Constant, and Carver began moving up to Limestone's head. Journeying along the backstretch Carver pushed forward, and inspired his backers with hope. Carver and Limestone were on even terms with Mary Constant, and Stockwood was making the pace not a length in front of him, Audubon and Wizard hopelessly struggling in the rear. Stockwood still maintained a length the lead of the others at the half-mile pole, but coming round the lower turn there was somewhat of a change. Limestone and Mary Constant could not maintain the pace, so they fell back a little, and Carver pushed a length in front of them, his nose being at the tail of Stockwood. Coming toward the three-quarter pole Carver made his effort, and soon placed his head at the saddle-girth of Stockwood amid the cheers of his now jubilant backers. They came round into the homestretch without change of position, and when once into the straight work had work [illegible]. Limestone loomed up dangerously, but soon subsided, and the race resolved itself between Stockwood and Carver, who, after [illegible], were yoked. It was a beautiful race to the finish and occasioned the greatest enthusiasm. Neither could gain the advantage, so evenly were they matched in speed, and the pair passed under the string head and head, making a dead heat. Three lengths behind them came Mary Constant and Limestone yoked, making a dead heat for second place. Audubon was fifth and Wizard sixth. The time was 2:42¼—a very fast race. The owners of Carver and Stockwood decided to run off the heat after the last race.

THE DECISIVE HEAT.

Carver was the favorite over Stockwood at two to one in the large pools, but in the Paris pools Stockwood was most sought after. When the starter gave the signal Stockwood was quickest on his legs, and went off a length in the lead, and immediately taking the track. Traveling round the lower turn, however, Carver worked up to the saddle-girth of Stockwood, and thus they turned into the homestretch. When they passed the half-mile pole they were even, and on the lower turn they kept up the same powerful stroke. The pace was killing, and Stockwood began to show signs of weakening. Carver kept to his work, and now forged half a length in front, finally increasing to a length, and then half a length more at the three-quarter pole. Thus they turned into and came up the homestretch, and Stockwood, although urged to his utmost by Swim, was unable to recover his lost ground, and swerved across the track. This gave Carver the race, and he won by a full length in 2:42¾.

SUMMARY

SECOND RACE.—Consolation Purse, $350; dash of a mile and a half for beaten horses; winners excluded; those beaten once allowed five pounds; two or more times, ten pounds.

John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 103 pounds	0	1
D. J. Baunatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 104 pounds	0	2
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Transylvania, 108 pounds	*0	
Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, 95 pounds	*0	
J. W. Weldon's b. c. Audubon, 4 years, by Australian, out of Heiress, 98 pounds	5	
Hugh Gaffney's br. g. Wizard, 4 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, 95 pounds	6	

Time—2:42¼, 2:42¾.

* Dead heat for third place.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The meeting was brought to a close with a steeple-chase over the new steeple-chase course, of about three miles. The contestants were D. J. Bannatyne's b. f. Electric, M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, George Ayers' br. h. Blind Tom, and J. W. Weldon's ch. f. Tabitha. Notwithstanding that the veteran Vesuvius was in fine form and proved himself a winner several times of late, some of the knowing ones had got a new wrinkle about Mr. Bannatyne's horses, and Electric was run up to the first favorite; and although she made a good race, Vesuvius was too much for her. The betting was as follows:

Vesuvius	$100	$100	$110
Electric	137	105	135
Blind Tom	40	75	85
Tabitha	24	28	32
Total	$201	$308	$362

THE RACE.

They were started in the field by the timers' stand, and Blind Tom assumed the lead. They took a direction straight across the field toward the backstretch, and the first obstacle was a hurdle, which Blind Tom leaped first, followed by Vesuvius second, and the other two together. After going near the backstretch they went toward the lower turn, and Electric went to the front, and was over the next obstacle, a fence, four lengths ahead of Blind Tom, who was half a length before Vesuvius, Tabitha in the rear. Following the curve of the lower turn, they came round parallel with the homestretch, taking a mud wall in their journey. They then came over a stone wall in front of the grand stand, and they all jumped beautifully, eliciting much applause. Electric was two lengths in front of Vesuvius, he being three lengths ahead of Tabitha, and Blind Tom had fallen behind. They went toward the club-house on the upper turn, and they jumped the hurdle in the same order without stumbling. Tabitha had by this time taken the lead, but on going toward the backstretch took the wrong course, and was obliged to turn back, thus losing all chances of winning the race. Electric now took the lead, and got away eight lengths from Blind Tom, who was two lengths before Vesuvius. Going the same course as they did before Blind Tom suddenly spurted out and went to the head of Electric, and the next two jumps were taken by them together, with Vesuvius three lengths behind them. They now came to the water jump in front of the grand stand, and Electric was over a length in front of Blind Tom, with Vesuvius third. They now shaped their course as when they first started, and in taking the hurdle Blind Tom nearly fell on his nose, and it was subsequently discovered that he had broken down. Of course he immediately fell behind, and the race lay between Electric and Vesuvius. They got into the regular track opposite the stables, and when they reached the half-mile pole Electric was half a length in front of Vesuvius, who was almost eight lengths before Blind Tom. Around the lower turn the two former raced head and head, and so came over the last hurdle on the homestretch, and after a fine struggle Vesuvius won by a length. Blind Tom was down near the furlong-pole, and came home on three lengths. Tabitha went the course after going the wrong way, and came in a minute afterward. Time—5:23.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Steeple chase; purse, $500; over the usual course; $400 to the winner, $75 to the second, and $25 to the third horse; welter weights of 28 pounds to all except winners of the present year; winners the usual welter; three or more to start.

M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry; 142 pounds	1
D. J. Bannatyne's b. f. Electric, four years, by Lightning, dam by Glencoe; 133 pounds	2
George Ayres' br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine; 142 pounds	3
J. W. Weldon's ch. f. Tabitha, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Greek Slave; 133 pounds	4

Time—5:23.

Before the last race the two-year old filly Maggie U, by Leamington, out of Maroon, was sold at auction by Dr. Underwood. The purchaser was Erastus Corning, of Albany, who obtained the filly for $275. She was the property of John F. Chamberlin.

WINNERS OF THE MEETING.

Horses.	Sire.	Amount.
Sophia filly	Warminster, (imp.,)	$300
Bayminster		500
Ida Wells	Leamington, (imp.,)	400
Bullet	Bulletin	400
Quits	Eclipse, (imp.,)	500
Jack Frost	Jack Malone	400
Leisure colt	Julius	400
B. F. Carver	Lightning	350
Vesuvius	Vandyke	400

WINNING STABLES.

R. W. Cameron	$800	A. M. Burton	400
John Coffee	750	H. Gaffney	400
Lawrence & Lorillard	400	D. Desmond	100
M. Tully	475	Geo. Ayres	125
T. B. & W. R. Davis	200	D. J. Bannatyne	75
L. A. Hitchcock	525		

THE PARK POOLS.

First Day.

		Amount.
First Race	Warminster filly	$13 01
Second Race	Ida Wells, (first heat,)	25 75
	Ida Wells, (second heat,)	15 18
Third Race	Bullet, (first heat,)	17 32
	Bullet, (second heat,)	7 43
	Bullet, (third heat,)	9 08

Second Day.

First Race	Quits	$17 06
Second Race	Bayminster	3 61
Third Race	Jack Frost, (first heat,)	17 18
	Jack Frost, (second heat,)	12 78
	Jack Frost, (third heat,)	27 03
	Jack Frost, (fourth heat,)	9 45
	Jack Frost, (fifth heat,)	5 89

Third Day.

First Race	Julius, (first heat,)	$17 23
	Julius, (second heat,)	13 57
	Julius, (third heat,)	11 81
Second Race	Carver	14 27
	Carver, (dead heat,)	10 26
Third Race	Vesuvius	11 97

LONG BATTLE BETWEEN OXEN.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* has the following account of a protracted battle between two oxen in that State:

"Mr. Corydon Chadwick and Mr. Sullivan Erskine have a pasture in common at South China, which they use for the pasturage of cattle. They have the present season had several yokes of cattle in the pasture. Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Erskine have each an ox with a lopped or crooked horn, the right horn of one and the left of the other having that peculiar formation. These oxen were turned loose into the common pasture, and it was between them on that spot that the pitched battle of which we are to speak took place. For several days these cattle had been missing; when the other cattle came up these were not among the number. How many days they had been missing before search was instituted is not definitely known, but becoming alarmed the owners went in quest of them. Coming to an opening in the woods, covering an area of about half an acre, Mr. Chadwick, who went in search, came upon a sickening spectacle. The lopped horns of the oxen were clasped, and the exhausted animals, united compactly, stood face to face, waiting for death, having apparently given up the struggle. It is supposed that while they were engaged in play their horns became entangled; failing to disconnect themselves, a terrible struggle of several days took place. The open space was literally torn up, as though it had been plowed with a sub-soil plow. When they were turned into the pasture they were large, fat, seven-feet oxen, but now they had become so emaciated and famished that a person could almost clasp them round with his arms. They were perfectly docile when found, but Mr. Chadwick could not untie the knot. The horn of each was sunk into the other's head, and it was only by calling help, and sawing the horns off, that a separation could be effected. There were festering sores where the horns went in. Thus a mortal conflict, lasting eight days, had been going on between these oxen, who in that time had not partaken of any sustenance, and perhaps had not been able to lie down. Their jaws had to be pried open, and gruel administered to them. Their heads had been united so closely that their faces were bare to the bone. It is possible the animals may live."

LAW AND JUSTICE.

A physician in Vienna, Wis., who recently sued a man for services rendered in the treatment of his son for fracture of the thigh bone, lost his case. The local paper says that after the plaintiff had proven his case and rested, counsel for the defendant moved for a non-suit, under chapter 95, laws of 1867, which in effect provides that no person practicing physic and surgery shall be allowed to collect fees for services rendered unless he is a graduate of some medical college, or is a member of the State or some county medical society. The lawyer claimed that the plaintiff's duty was to prove he was a graduate, or was a member of one of the societies mentioned, and inasmuch as he had not done so, the defendant was entitled to a non-suit. The motion was sharply resisted by the counsel for the plaintiff, but the defense sustained the theory by authorities, and the Justice dismissed the case.

BABIES.

WHAT HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN, THINKS OF THEM.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Agricultural Society having arranged for a baby show at their forthcoming fair, appointed Gov. Bagley one of the committee. Having advised the Governor of the honor conferred upon him, the genial Chief Magistrate responds as follows:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
DETROIT, Aug. 8, 1874.

Frank Little, Secretary.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th, notifying me of my appointment as one of a "Committee on Babies" at your coming county fair, is at hand. The position is certainly a delicate, and to a man in public life, a dangerous one. Suppose, for instance, I was a candidate for office, would not every father whose baby failed to receive a premium, vote square against me? Would not every mother whose baby has failed to receive the attention of the committee use her powers of persuasion in inducing her neighbors to vote for the "other man?" Providence has very kindly implanted in the heart of every crow a decided belief that its "baby crow" is the blackest of all crows—and no argument or council could ever convince the mother crow to the contrary—and this is right. Were it otherwise, our babyhood would not be the reign of kinghood and queenhood that it is. If our parents had not believed us to have been the brightest and best of the human family, and that we were born to be Presidents, or at least Congressmen, we should have been drowned like kittens before we had reached our teens. But were I to undertake the duty you request of me, other objections loom up before me. I do not know the opinions of my fellow-members of the Committee on "Babies." I should want to know what sort of babies they have had if they have had any. I want to know whether they like fat babies or lean babies, whether blue-eyed or black-eyed, gray-eyed or hazel-eyed, boys or girls, blondes or brunettes. Above all, I should like to know whether they like babies at all. I do not suppose for a moment your society would have been so careless as to select a committee, any member of which did not like babies, yet you may have done so. If by accident you have, then you have spoiled the job. I couldn't serve with any such person. Their judgment wouldn't be worth a straw. Again, I want to know if there is any member of the committee who never owned a baby of his own. I should most certainly object to serving with any such unfortunate individual. What would he know about babies? How much weight would his opinion have on the important question of which was the "finest and handsomest baby not exceeding eighteen months of age?" A decision made by such a one would be laughed at by every mother in Michigan. I have seven babies of my own. Some of them are too old to be called babies by the outside world, but to me they are and ever will be babies. Now, I try to be fair and decently honest in my judgment of men and things, but when it comes to babies I can't do it; I know I can't; I shall be making comparisons constantly, keeping my own babies before me as a standard of excellence. It is of no use. I can't serve and do my duty to myself, my wife, my babies, my State, my neighbors, and my prolific fellow-citizens of Kalamazoo County.

Your friend. JOHN J. BAGLEY.

A FRONTIER REMINISCENCE.

HOW GEORGE BODINE LOST HIS SCALP AT THE BASE OF MEDICINE BOW.

From the Colorado Democrat.

The recent arrival of Ex-Vice President Colfax in Denver recalls to mind a half-forgotten but never published incident growing out of his famous trip across the plains in 1864 or 1865. At that time Capt. Humphreville's Company K, of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, was stationed in garrison at Fort Halleck, a small log fortress on the Overland Stage Line, near the base of Medicine Bow Mountain. This fort has long since been abandoned as a military post, the Pacific Railroad having rendered military protection to stage-coaches unnecessary. When Colfax and his Congressional party passed through Fort Halleck, the writer happened to be one of the detail of four soldiers ordered out as a special escort or scout to follow the illustrious party to Bridger Pass, after which we were instructed to return. Our mission was performed faithfully. We saw the coach with its load of notables go dashing down the other side of the range, and with merry hearts and gleeful voices turned our horses for a gallop back to the fort. As we moved rapidly along through the sage-brush and greasewood in the valley between Medicine Bow and the Elk Mountains, a drove of sage hens attracted our attention and separated our party. Fatal temptation! We little thought of the danger then so near us, and the horrible fate awaiting the bravest and boldest of the party—poor George Bodine. He had just emptied his carbine at a sage-hen, or grouse, when, with a chorus of horrible whoops and yells, a party of Sioux rode up out of a ravine, which, with the sage-brush, had concealed them from observation, and after discharging a cloud of arrows, mingled with slugs and bullets, at us at long range, galloped toward Bodine, who was by this manœuvre completely cut off from us. We counted sixteen or seventeen of the blood-thirsty devils, and opened fire upon them from a friendly clump of brush in which we sought shelter. Poor George! He realized his danger in a moment; his only hope of safety was in flight. His horse, though tired from its long gallop after the stage-coach, was still able to distance the scrubby ponies of the Sioux, and if he could reach the ferry at North Platte, he would be safe. Alas, for the bravest of comrades, the pride of a proud mother and father, who to this day mourn his horrible fate. His horse, frightened by the yells of the red demons in pursuit, and evidently maddened by an arrow or two which had struck it, became unmanageable, and in a fatal moment the bridle-rein broke from one side of the bit. The terrified and now unrestrained brute turned toward us. To reach us it must come in contact with the Sioux. It was an exciting race, but a hopeless one for the poor young soldier. We dashed out to meet him in his fatal race. He came closer to his circling foes. His carbine he threw away and drew his Remington revolver. This he emptied at the Sioux at close range, and two fell headlong from their saddles. We observed him crouch down forward upon his saddle as if to avoid the coming blows. But it was not for that he crouched. It was the fatal coils of the lariat, or lasso, which the next instant dropped over him, and we heard his heart-piercing shriek as he was dragged backward from his horse, which galloped past us in safety. How poor George suffered while being hacked to pieces by the fifteen red fiends, none can tell. As we galloped away we heard his horrible cries for mercy while his scalp was being torn from his head, and to this day, when thinking of that horrid incident, those screams of agony ring upon the air.

TWO UNFASHIONABLE PARTIES.

A New-Hampshire correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* closes a recent letter with the following:

The social element is largely developed in Canterbury. This has been manifested the past few days in those unique assemblies called barn parties. The first of these was held in Mr. W.'s large barn, and included sixty-five persons, two-thirds of whom were from Boston and its immediate vicinity. The music was furnished by three violinists, paid by the voluntary contributions of the gentlemen of the party. As might be inferred, the dances were chiefly the old-fashioned "chorus jig," "Virginia reel," and other like figures, in which the company could exhibit their agility to the best advantage. These were enlivened by animated, yet not boisterous, breakdowns, by way of interlude, with an occasional waltz or polka. All the participants went in for genuine enjoyment, little caring what Mrs. Grundy might say. A humorous painter might obtain excellent material for the display of his art, by witnessing one of these assemblies, portraying the feeling of jollity which prevailed, and sketching the movements of the violinists, scraping away without note or book, intent only on furnishing the needed musical stimulus for the dancers on the floor. The company separated at an early hour, having been first refreshed by home-made beer.

A noteworthy assemblage was the second gathering at the barn of Miss T., which convened while a drenching rain was occurring. Forty-four ladies and gentlemen comprised the company, the larger part belonging to Massachusetts. There was the same universal enjoyment as at the first meeting. Fifteen or twenty persons of both sexes came to the appointed rendezvous in a fast ox team, a distance of a mile, with nothing but an awning to shelter them from the rain. When the small hours had arrived the clouds distilled moisture to such an extent and the darkness was so intense that it would have been extra hazardous to have attempted a long ride over the Canterbury roads, and so not a few of the dancers tarried through the night. And a merry one it was, too, on the whole, long to be remembered by the jovial participants in the mirth-provoking exercises.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

A correspondent from Boulogne-sur-Mer says:

"I do not remember ever having seen so large a number of visitors for the season in Boulogne at this early part of the Summer as are now arrived. There has been a constant whirl of pleasure in the shape of races, concerts, balls, and a musical fête, and those whose duty it is to cater for the amusement of the public tell us that the gayeties will in no wise decrease in interest during the remainder of the season. The theatre is well appointed this year, and, notwithstanding the heat, has been very attractive. Among the audience, one evening last week, was Mme. la Marquise de Caux, who stayed a few days at the Hôtel du Pavillon Impérial, where her sister, Mme. Carlotta Patti, is now staying, and gave a brilliant concert at the Establissement des Baines on Thursday last. Signor Brignoli and M. Ritter assisted in the concert, the pianoforte performances of the latter artist giving much pleasure. The celebrated Madeleine Fair has just commenced, and is of larger extent than ever. A capital circus is one of the adjuncts, and its appointments are of a superior order."

THE TENNESSEE OUTRAGE.

MASSACRE OF SIXTEEN NEGROES IN GIBSON COUNTY.

DETAILS OF THE HORRIBLE AFFAIR—THE JAILOR'S STORY—BASELESS ALARM OF THE WHITES—STATEMENT BY THE MAYOR.

Special telegrams to the Memphis *Appeal*, from Trenton, Tenn., Aug. 26, give the subjoined account of the killing, by an armed and masked mob, of sixteen negroes confined in the Trenton Jail charged with the crime of kidnapping white men. The correspondent says:

"About 400 armed, disguised, mounted men entered this town at 2 o'clock this morning, proceeded to the jail, and demanded the keys of the jailer, Mr. Alexander. He refused to give up the keys. Sheriff Williams, hearing the noise, awoke and went to the jail, and refused to surrender the keys to the maskers, telling them that he did not have the keys. They cocked their pistols, and he refused again to give them the keys, whereupon the captain of the company ordered the masked men to draw their pistols and cock them, swearing they would have the keys or shoot the jailer. The jailer dared them to shoot, and said they were too cowardly to shoot. They failed to do this. Then they threatened to tear down the jail or get the prisoners. The jailer told them that rather than they should tear down the jail he would give them the keys if they would go with him to his office. The jailer did this because he saw that the men were determined to break through. 'They were all disguised. Then they came,' says the Sheriff, 'and got the keys from my office, and giving three or four yells, went to the jail, unlocked it, took out the sixteen negroes who had been brought here from Pickettsville, (Gibson,) and, tying their hands, escorted them away. They proceeded on the Huntingdon road without saying a word, and in fifteen minutes I heard shots. In company with several citizens I proceeded down the road in the direction taken by the men and prisoners, and just beyond the river bridge, half a mile from town, I found four negroes dead on the ground, their bodies riddled with bullets, and two wounded. We saw no masked men. Ten negroes yet remain unaccounted for. Leaving the dead bodies where we found them, we brought the two wounded negroes to town, and summoned medical aid. Justice J. M. Caldwell held an inquest on the bodies, the verdict being in accordance with the facts, that death resulted from shots inflicted by guns in the hands of unknown parties. The inquest was held about 8 o'clock this morning. These are all the facts relative to the shooting I can give you. I did my duty to prevent the rescue of the negroes, but found it useless to oppose the men, one of whom said there were four hundred in the band.'

Night before last the guard that brought the prisoners from Pickettsville remained. No fears or intimations of the attempted rescue were then heard of or feared. This morning hearing that 400 or 500 armed negroes on the Jackson road were marching into town to burn the buildings and kill the people, the citizens immediately organized, armed, and prepared for active defense, and went out to meet the negroes, scouted the whole country around but found no armed negroes. The citizens throughout the country commenced coming into town by hundreds. Men came from Union City, Kenton, Troy, Rutherford, Dyer Station, Skull Bone, and the whole country, but found no need of their services. Great excitement prevailed in town and country to-day. It was reported that a large body of armed negroes from the country between here and Jackson were marching on the town. The following is my interview with Mayor Coon:

'The report reached here this morning that from three to five hundred negroes were marching on the town of Trenton. We could not hear, on scouting the country, of more than fourteen negroes, a portion armed. Information also reached here by a white man that he had seen one hundred negroes, a portion armed, who were cleaning up everything. Mrs. Gleason, living near town, saw several negroes who went to her house and inquired for her husband. I think there is no danger to-night or to-morrow night; after that I fear there will be a demonstration by the negroes. I notice that they stand around groups of white men, trying to ascertain what they are talking about. This has been going on several days; the negroes regarded as reliable have been talking about this measure, and have taken more interest than they ever did before. Owing to frequent and alarming reports reaching here, I convened the City Board, to devise measures for protection against any attack by negroes. We concluded it advisable to call the citizens together, and published a card for them to meet at night at the Court-house. I have no doubt but that the negroes are organized over the entire county, and there are just fears of violence by them at any time. Among the reports heard was one that the negroes had killed two women and several children near Pickettsville. All during the day companies of armed men came in from Eaton, Union City, Kenton, Rutherford, Dyer Station, Idlewild, and two companies from Skull Bone, making in all about 1,000 men. Offers of men were made by Holly Springs, Jackson, Humboldt, Brownsville, and other places, but not accepted, as we deemed our force sufficient. We do not need more men at present. During the day a large number of families flocked here for protection. We apprehend no fears, as we did this morning, of an attack by the negroes, who would be successfully repulsed.'

To-day the negroes in town were disarmed, much against their will; one resisting came very near being shot. This afternoon speeches were made by L. M. Jones, Bob Caldwell, J. S. Cooper, and R. W. Powell. At a meeting of the citizens, convened in accordance with a call of Mayor Coon, addresses of welcome to the men from other places were made; also addressing the negroes, telling them who were friends, and how to live harmoniously with the whites. The object of the meeting was to deprecate rescuing negroes, and their murder by masked men last night. This act is deplored by the people in the country and the town. Resolutions denouncing this outrage and condemning Lynch law were adopted by the meeting. Public sentiment is strong against the acts of the masked men. To-night a large meeting of the citizens was held in the Court-house. Addresses were made by Attorney General Skiffington and G. A. Glass, Chairman, who advised the organization of a military company for self-defense, as such was necessary under existing circumstances. The meeting was enthusiastic, and a company of over 100 men are being enrolled for organization. Excitement still exists, though it is subsiding. Three hundred armed men are in town, which is under guard, and the country is being scoured by squads of horsemen, with orders to close all houses at 10 o'clock. The men to-day were under command of Major Gay, Deputy Sheriff, who is scouring the country. To-night there are no new developments, but several shots were heard in a southern direction. The two wounded negroes will die. The bodies of the ten other negroes taken from the jail were found in the river-bottom about a mile from town."

COMMENTS OF THE "APPEAL."

The Memphis *Appeal*, which is a strong Democratic paper, has the following comments in an editorial relating to the massacre as described in its special telegrams, given above:

"We blush for our State, and with the shame of the bloody murder, the disgraceful defiance of law, of order, and of decency full upon us, are at a loss for language with which to characterize a deed that, if the work of Comanches or Modocs, would arouse every man in the Union for a speedy vengeance on the perpetrators. We have hitherto condemned the lawless assemblages of armed negroes and their insane threats, with a view to intimidate and overawe the whites of sparsely-settled counties out of anything like political opposition, and we have done so solely in the public interest and regardless of party; to-day we must hold up to merited reprobation and condemnation the armed men who besieged the Trenton jail and wantonly as wickedly, without anything like justification, took thence the unarmed negroes there awaiting trial by the courts and brutally shot them to death; and, too, with a show of barbarity altogether as unnecessary as the massacre was unjustifiable. To say that we are not, in any county in the State, strong enough to enforce the law, is to pronounce a libel upon the whole commonwealth. We are as a thousand to one in moral and physical force to the negro; we are in possession of the State, of all the machinery of government, and at a time more momentous than any we ever hope to see again have proved our capacity to sustain the law's executive officers and maintain the laws. Why, then, should we now, in time of profound peace, subvert the law and defy its administrators? Why should we put the Government of our own selection under our feet, and defy and set at naught the men whom we have elected to enforce the laws, and this ruthlessly and savagely, without any of the forms, even, that usually attend on the administration of the wild behests of Judge Lynch? And all without color of extenuation; for no sane man who has regard for the truth will pretend to say that because the unfortunate negroes were arrested as the ring-leaders of a threatening and armed band that had fired upon two white men, they were, therefore, worthy of death, and without the forms of law, in a State controlled and governed by law-abiding men. This was the offense, and for this they were awaiting trial by a jury or juries, to be empanneled without fear of molestation or harm, and to be summoned from among the best men in the county. There was no possible chance of rescue by the friends of the prisoners, and the guard already on duty was sufficient, if there had been, to repel it, or, if not, there was the whole white population, and the black too, of Trenton, to call upon for assistance. And even had that appeared to the Sheriff of Gibson to be insufficient, there was the Governor at the State capital to appeal to, a Governor who has, we are glad to say, prompted solely by his official duty, determined upon the capture and punishment of the masked rough-riders who have presumed to usurp his and every other authority of the State. There is, therefore, no excuse for the men who murdered the negroes in Gibson county. They have committed a bold, premeditated crime, the highest in the calendar. They have outraged public decency, broken the public peace, disgraced Tennessee, and brought confusion and shame to us all. They are outlaws, having done the work of outlaws, and if there is strength enough in the State should be made to suffer as outlaws."

INDIGNATION MEETING IN MEMPHIS.

A large indignation meeting was held at the Exposition Building in Memphis on Friday night, at which speeches were made by Ex-Gov. Harris, Loudon C. Haynes, Duncan McRae, Jefferson Davis, Chancellor Morgan, M. B. Estes, Gen. Forrest, and others, all denouncing the slaughter of the negro prisoners at Trenton. The committee reported resolutions condemning the outrages, and calling for the arrest and punishment of the murderers. A copy of the resolutions was sent to Gov. Brown, asking that the power of the State be exercised in discovering and bring to justice the assassins. The meeting is described as enthusiastic, and composed of the leading citizens.

THE RICE CROP.

REPORTED LOSSES CAUSED BY THE DROUGHT IN LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Aug. 25 contends that much injury has lately been done the rice crop in that State by the protracted drought. It says:

"In the Pointe-a-la-Hache rice district, where rice is the sole crop, many planters have gone to work regularly in the harvest. From parties directly interested in the rice in that section, we learn that the yield amounts to a little over one-half a crop. In the Pointe Michel district the yield from the rice threshed, which is the best, is still lower than that of Pointe-a-la-Hache, and that it is estimated that this district will not produce one-half as much as it produced last year. Below and above Poverty Point, on both sides of the river, threshing operations have commenced, and what were considered the finest fields are now yielding a little over seven barrels of rough rice to the acre. For six miles, on both sides of the river, in the Jesuits' Bend district, where a month ago the crop was extremely fine in appearance, they are only obtaining about one-half a crop from the fields. In Pointe-a-la-Hache and Jesuits' Bend steam-pumps were put up at the river to flood the fields during the drought, but their operations were unsuccessful, as the thirsty ground seemed to soak up the water as fast as it could be supplied, and thus only a very limited portion of the fields were benefited. Along the English Turn, on both sides of the river, the planters who have commenced threshing give like reports to those of other localities mentioned. In the Lafourche rice region, from all that can be learned, like results have been obtained by the planters since the work of harvesting commenced. The fields were covered in that section also with a luxuriant growth of stalks before the drought, but owing to the drought grain did not develop. Above the city reports received are not so plentiful nor so definite; but from what information can be gained, it is evident that the crop has fallen far below the estimates made by the least sanguine planters. A great deal of rice is even lost in the culture by the sun having dried the stalks to such a brittle state that the reaping-hooks or sickles shake the grain loose. The localities so far heard from comprise the principal rice-producing districts of the State, and from these come more than four-fifths of the Louisiana rice that reaches the wharves and warehouses of this city. Thus instead of, as was predicted by all planters, farmers, and others interested in rice, a yield of 125,000 barrels of clean rice, 80,000, it is now estimated at the furthest, will cover the amount of the rice crop that will be produced in Louisiana in 1874."

A POOR MAN'S HARD JOURNEY.

HE ATTEMPTS TO WHEEL HIS INVALID WIFE AND CHILD THREE HUNDRED MILES IN A WHEELBARROW.

The Rochester *Express* says that a laboring man, named Robert Spear, entered Charlotte Tuesday afternoon, wheeling his wife in a wheelbarrow. The unusual sight made quite a sensation, and in a very few moments quite a crowd was collected around the man and his family. On being interrogated, he told his story, which is about as follows: For several years he has been residing in Buffalo, in the employ of the Erie Railway Company. When he got out of employment, he and his wife and three children—a boy twelve years of age, and two girls, one ten, and the other two—started out for their old home at Gouverneur, in St. Lawrence County. Having no money, and being too proud to beg, they commenced their journey by walking along the line of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad. Mrs. Spear, however, had been afflicted with rheumatism for several years, and was unable to walk, so the husband, procuring a wheelbarrow, attempted the task of wheeling her in it the entire distance. The children trudged along by their side. They left Buffalo on the 10th inst., and since that time they have subsisted on what food they could get from the farmers, and have slept mostly in the open air. Spear, who appears to be an honest, temperate man, said he had heard there was a new railroad being built near Charlotte, so he had gone in that direction to get work. Conductor Smith, of the Charlotte train from Rochester, heard the story, and collected of the citizens of Charlotte enough money to send them by the cars to Gouverneur. The destitute family then came on to Rochester, where the kind-hearted conductor gave them a meal at the Brackett House eating-saloon. More money was also raised for them by Depot Policeman Buck and Officers Burns and Crouch. It is probable therefore, that Spear can leave his wheelbarrow in Rochester, and that he and his family will get to their old home in a comparatively comfortable manner.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

A singular atmospheric phenomenon, says the Winona (Miss.) *Advance*, excited much remark in Winona, Thursday, Aug. 20. The day had been excessively hot, and about 4 o clock a dark cloud rose slowly in the north-east, and as the shifting edge overhung the town the drops fell just thick enough, illuminated by the sun, to throw a hazy silver veil over the farther reaches of the landscape. There was no wind, but soon the cloud had overspread the sky with its blackness, while a few degrees above the horizon was a great red bank that seemed fully aglow with smouldering fire. The lightning was frequent and intensely vivid, and at times cleft the sullen mass from zenith to horizon as with a sword of flame. After a gentle shower the body of the rain cloud drifted to the south, and currents of hot air came in fitful gusts from first one and then another quarter. These gusts felt like blasts from a furnace, parching the cheek, and causing headache and slight giddiness, and soon excited the attention of everybody in town. Crowds of citizens were in the streets speculating and wondering as to the cause. Thermometers were suspended in the air currents, and went up, in a few minutes, from 88° to 98°. The difference between a thermometer in open air on Front street and a thermometer in the open air on Summit street was 10° at the same moment—they being only about thirty yards apart. Nothing of the kind has ever been known to any person there, and no satisfactory reason has been offered. This phenomenal state of the air existed from 5 to 6 o'clock in the evening, the sun all the time under a thick cloud and drops of rain falling occasionally.

CALIFORNIA'S QUARTER-CENTENNIAL.

Delegates of the pioneer societies in California met in San Francisco recently, and appointed a committee to arrange for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. This committee has since been actively at work, and the San Francisco *Alta* predicts that the celebration will be one of the most notable since the settlement of the State. The various pioneer societies of the interior, including Sacramento, San Joaquin, Placer, Yuba, Sonoma, Napa, Tuolumne, and Marin, will be invited to participate with their families and friends. It is confidently expected that from five to ten thousand persons will participate. A procession will be formed under the escort of Gen. Hewston's brigade. Dr. J. D. B. Stillman has been selected as orator of the day, and his oration will vary from the customary efforts, and be short and replete with incidents and anecdotes of '49. The poem will be written by Judge C. H. Chamberlain. The exercises will be held on the 9th of September, at Woodward's Gardens, and following them will be a short entertainment given by volunteer artists, after which a collation will be spread for the pioneers and their invited guests. Dancing will be continued during the afternoon in the hall, and at 4 o'clock a balloon will be sent up, the exercises closing at 6. On the second day—the 10th—the pioneers and their guests will go on board one of the largest and finest of the steam-ships in this port, which has been tendered by the agents of the Pacific Steam-ship Company for the purpose, and make a cruise of the bay, and perhaps go out to the Heads. On the evening of the 10th a grand ball will be given at Union Hall.

A HOMESICK WOMAN'S WALK.

According to the Charleston, (S. C.,) *News and Courier*, Mrs. Fanny Baldwin, a poor woman, twenty-six years old, living at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Oconee County, S. C., walked the other day from her home to the residence of her father, near Pendleton, a distance of thirty-four miles, carrying her baby, six months old and weighing twenty-one pounds, in her arms. She left home about 6 o'clock in the morning, and reached her father's at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, making an average of a little more than three miles an hour for eleven consecutive hours, over a mountainous, hilly, and rough road, with the thermometer standing at ninety-six degrees most of the time. No other motive induced the walk than her desire to see her parents.

THEFT OF CARPENTER'S TOOLS IN BROOKLYN.

During the past year numerous complaints have been received from carpenters in Brooklyn that their tools had been stolen. No clue was ever obtained to the thief until Friday evening. A man was seen leaving one of a row of new buildings in process of erection in Carroll, near Clinton street, with a box of carpenter's tools belonging to John O'Neil and his workmen. Yesterday Detective Roche, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, visited the premises of Alexander Bleiman, a pawnbroker, at No. 57 Greenwich street, New-York, where he found some of the tools belonging to O'Neil that had been pawned by a man who gave his name as Wilson. The officer remained in the vicinity a short time, and was rewarded by the appearance of "Wilson," with a complete chest of tools. He was then arrested and taken, with the tools, to the Third Precinct Station-house in Brooklyn, where he was identified as Thomas Kiernan, of Beach place. A few years ago the prisoner obtained a quantity of carpets on false pretenses from John Francis, in Myrtle avenue. The property was subsequently recovered by Capt. Ferry, of the Third Precinct, and returned to Francis, whereupon Kiernan brought suit against the latter for the value of the carpets, but was defeated. The station-house was visited last evening by a number of carpenters for the purpose of identifying their property.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Postmaster General Marshall having been again called away by the illness of Mrs. Marshall, Col. Routt, Second Assistant, will act as Postmaster General until the arrival of Gov. Jewell on Tuesday.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Treasury holds in trust for the circulating notes of national banks, $386,146,600, and for public deposits, $16,387,200; national bank notes outstanding, $350,332,653; national gold bank notes outstanding, $2,088,900. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $277,756; for the month, $7,909,252, and for the fiscal year to date, $17,324,316; shipments of notes, $2,544,500, and of national currency, $989,300; receipts of fractional currency, $1,098,300.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $13,208,319; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,275,000; coin, $70,802,189, of which $29,010,040 were coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

MILITARY NOTES.

The order directing First Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry, to report to the Commissioners for the survey of the northern boundary has been revoked.

The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. Edwin L. Howard, Twelfth Infantry.

NAVAL NOTES.

Lieut. S. F. Clarkson is detached from the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, and ordered to the Omaha, South Pacific station. Ensign George W. Mentz is detached from the receiving-ship Sabine, and ordered to the Powhatan.

STATE POLITICS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—TWO CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 29.—At a Republican Convention, held at Addison to-day, for the election of delegates from the Second Assembly District of Steuben County to the Congressional Convention of the Twenty-ninth District, two sets of delegates were chosen, one in favor of John N. Hungerford, of Corning, and the other in favor of Harlow Hakes, of Hornellsville.

MAINE.

NOMINATIONS BY THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION AT BELFAST.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 29.—At the Democratic County Convention held here to-day Joseph H. Kaler, of Belfast, and Jason Estes, of Troy, were nominated for State Senators; Joseph Sanborn, of Belfast, for Sheriff; Geo. E. Wallace, of Belfast, for County Treasurer, Crosby Fowler, of Unity, for Commissioner. The convention was more numerously attended than any similar one for several years.

CALIFORNIA.

THE IMPORTATION OF CHINESE WOMEN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES DECLARED ILLEGAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—In the habeas corpus case of twenty-two Chinese women, passengers by the steam-ship Japan on her last trip from China, and who, it was claimed, were imported to this city for immoral purposes, the Fourth District Court to-day rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the State law, whereby such persons may be prevented from coming here, and remanding the women to the custody of the Captain of the steam-ship Japan, which vessel was about to sail for China. The Supreme Court of the State issued an order supplemental to the order of the District Court, but the steam-ship sailed without the women, and they were all sent back to jail.

DEPARTURE OF PROF. DAVIDSON FOR NAGASAKI TO OBSERVE THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Prof. Davidson and party, to observe the transit of Venus, sailed for Nagasaki to-day in the steam-ship Japan. The Japan carried 747 passengers, and $270,000 in treasure.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Geiger, tried at Santa Rosa, Cal., for the murder of Mrs. Strong, has been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to imprisoment for life.

HOMICIDE AT PITTSTON.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 29.—Yesterday, in Hoffman's saloon, in Pittston, Michael Farrell, a sailor, and a companion of his got into an altercation with Alonzo Milligan, Ex Chief of Police of that borough, and Milligan, to defend himself from their assault, caught up a gun which was standing in a corner. The assailants each seized a gun, of which there were three in all, and Farrell took aim at Milligan and pulled the trigger, but the gun missed fire. Milligan, who in the meantime had tried to get away, then fired upon Farrell and shot him through the right breast. Milligan was at once placed under arrest and brought here to the County Jail, but was subsequently taken before Judge Harding on a writ of habeas corpus, and admitted to bail in $5,000. Farrell died about four hours after he was shot. He was a desperate character. He made the assault on Milligan on account of an old grudge against him when he was Chief of Police.

EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOCH ON THE CURRENCY AND TAXATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Monday's papers of this city will contain an open letter from Ex-Secretary McCulloch on the subject of the currency and taxation, which he sends in lieu of coming here and delivering an address. He is represented as favoring in this letter the withdrawal of the legal tenders and the granting of free banking privileges. He argues that a coin basis cannot be reached while legal tenders are afloat. He favors a low tariff for revenue only, and says the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, and the woolen manufactures of the East need protection no longer.

THE PHILADELPHIA GRAIN TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—During the past month 350,000 bushels of grain have been shipped to Europe from this port by the American line of steamers alone. The receipts of grain and flour by the Pennsylvania Railroad from the West are unusually large. A few days since 1,600 loaded cars were on the track in West Philadelphia, forming a temporary blockade.

KILLED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 29.—J. C. Smith, a discharged employe of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad made an attack this morning on Wm. R. Carlile, Treasurer, who shot and killed him in self-defense. Smith has been very abusive for some time, and has threatened to take Carlile's life. His ill-feeling was caused by being unable to get money due him by the railroad company.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The will of Benj. J. White, filed yesterday for probate, bequeaths $1,000 to the children of Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, Pastor of deceased, and $6,000 is left in trust with Jos. A. White, of Cavendish, Vt., the income from which is to be devoted to the interests of the district school in the village of [illegible], Cavendish.

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

"I feel that my comfort depends upon WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY."—J. SHAW, Saugus, Mass. For sale by Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss" sold at POMEROY'S, 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

The Furniture of the Mouth.
A suit of Ivory, with Ruby mountings, should be kept in perfect repair, with Fragrant Sozodont. By this pure Vegetable Elixir, the enamel is rendered impervious to decay, and the breath as fragrant as a rose.

William Everdell's Sons,
ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.

Surf Hotel, Fire Island.
Open for guests until Sept. 15.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Invitations, Elegant Styles, Low prices; foreign note-papers, crests, monograms. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Electrical Treatment, by Dr. Chamberlin, No. 7 West 14th st. Circulars forwarded.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

LOUGHLAND—BROWN.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, at No. 209 West 40th st., by Rev. Mr. Blair, DAVID LAUGHLAND to AGNES BROWN, daughter of James Brown, Pond Eddie, Sullivan County, N. Y.

DIED.

DURBIN.—On Friday, Aug. 28, MARGARET C. DURBIN, wife of Rev. J. P. Durbin.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 219 West 23d st., on Monday, 31st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

EHLERS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on the 29th inst., JOHN EHLERS, (late of Weehawken Heights, N. J., in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Washington st., Hoboken, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock precisely, without further notice.

HALLADAY.—At Saratoga on Aug. 27, ISAAC N. HALLADAY, of this City, aged 48 years.

Funeral at Cleveland, Ohio.

MILEY.—At Madison, N. J., Aug. 29, OLIVE C., wife of Rev. Dr. Miley, of Drew Seminary.

Funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 2 P. M. Train leaves New-York at 12.

MURRAY.—At his residence at Chappaqua, on Seventh-day. 29th inst., ROBERT LINDLEY MURRAY.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

OWENS.—On Friday, Aug. 28, JOHN M. OWENS, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 40 Lewis st., on Sunday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, at her residence, Jersey City Heights, on Friday, 28th inst., JENNIE L., wife of Wm. Edgar Rogers, and daughter of the late Crowell Martin, of New-York.

Funeral on Monday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Waverly M. E. Church, Jersey City Heights. The remains will be taken to Rahway for interment.

ROOT.—At Chatham, N. Y., on the 28th inst., MARY ADELAIDE HARPER, daughter of R. C. and Mary F. H. Root, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 46 East 49th st., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

SALTUS.—At Morristown, N. J., on the 27th inst., MINNIE SANFORD, wife of Nicholas Saltus, of Brooklyn, and only surviving daughter of Rollin Sanford.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., Brooklyn, near Pierrepont st.

SECKERSON.—At sea, Aug. 21, SARAH A., the beloved wife of John Seckerson, aged 47 years, 8 months, and 7 days, deeply regretted by her family and friends.

☞ Staffordshire Potteries (England) papers please copy.

SLACK.—At Troutdale, near Bloomsbury, N. J., Aug. 27, 1874, JOHN HAMILTON SLACK, M. D.

TIER.—On Friday evening, Aug. 28, EDWARD L., son of James and Caroline Tier, aged 6 years, 10 months, and 3 days.

Funeral will take place at Baptist Church on corner of 141st st. and Alexander av., North New-York, on Monday, 31st, at 2 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WHELEN.—In Baltimore, on the 21st. inst., ACELIA TOGNO, wife of Edward S. Whelen, Jr.

Interred at Philadelphia on the 24th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PLASTIC SLATE-ROOFING COMPANY, (capital $100,000,) will paint or apply a heavy coating of PLASTIC SLATE to Leaking TIN ROOFS, or WORN-OUT ROOFS of SHINGLES, GRAVEL, &c., and furnish a RESPONSIBLE GUARANTY to keep them WATER-TIGHT for THREE or FIVE YEARS, for 2 CENTS to 8 CENTS per square foot. Refer to 1,000 roofs three to nine years old.
OFFICE, NO. 79 MAIDEN LANE.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining, their successful treatment by Nature's Specific. Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Letters from restored patients pronounced incurable.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; reference given if desired; by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR TEN CENTS A SPECIMEN NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, worth thirty cents, sent first post. For twenty cents specimen numbers of SCIENCE OF HEALTH and PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be sent. For $1 twelve numbers PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, worth $3, sent first post, as specimens, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

DYSPEPSIA,
In its relation to the liver and digestive organs. Dr. SPRENG, member of the New-York Academy of Medicine, devotes his special attention to liver and stomach diseases. Pamphlet mailed for ten cents. Address the author, 201 West 22d st. Consultation 10 to 2 and 6 to 7.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., preaching Aug. 30 at 10:30 A. M., by Brother David E. Post, of Hamilton University.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST., to-day, 10:30 A. M. scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews; 2:30, conference; 7:45, Mrs. Helen M. Walton and Prof. E. Whipple, of Cambridge, Mass. Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Mrs. C. Macdonald and other speakers.

CAMP-MEETING.—A UNION TABERNACLE meeting is in progress at Sea Cliff, and will continue over two Sundays. Three pulpit services in the great tabernacle daily. Distinguished ministers of different denominations will participate in the meetings. Drs. Haven and Eddy will preach on Sunday. Steamer Monitor leaves Leroy st., North River, at 7 A. M.; 24th st., 7:15; Pier 27 East River, (second pier below bridge,) 7:40; Grand st., 7:50, and 33d st. at 8 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff 4:45 P. M. Also steamer General Sedgwick leaves Pier 27 East River 9:15 A. M., touching at Grand and 33d sts. fifteen minutes later. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff 2:30 P. M. Also leaves Pier 27 East River at 5 P. M. and 33d st. 5:15 daily; returning at 7 A. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., (Rev. Dr. Howland, Rev. Dr. Conrad.) Divine service on Sunday, Aug. 30, at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. Conrad will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, (Protestant Episcopal,) East 25th st., near Madison av.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; evening service at 7:45 o'clock, continuously during the Summer.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison av. and 42d st.—Service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER SEAWANHAKA from Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) daily at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 7:15 A. M. Fare 40 cents each way.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services as usual
EVERY SUNDAY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS,
At 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
All cordially invited.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 o'clock. Seats free, and all welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 evening. Preaching by Prof. Andrews. A cordial invitation to strangers.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 12th st.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

HAS THE TIME COME?—BISHOP SNOW, the divinely authorized interpreter of Scripture prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Time and Manner of the End."

REV. DR. JAMES O. MURRAY, OF THE Brick Presbyterian Church, will address young men at Association Hall, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. HARTZELL WILL PREACH AT THE Church of our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 57th st. near 8th av., this morning at 10:30 A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Union...s3. 76½
200 do....... 76½
300 do.....b3. 76⅝
400 do.......c. 76⅝
1200 do.....s3. 76½
200 do.......c. 76½
200 do....... 76½
700 Pacific Mail...s3. 47⅝
100 do....... 47⅝
200 do.....s3. 47½
200 Union Pacific..... 28⅞
1100 do....... 28⅝
100 do.....s3. 28⅝
100 do....... 28⅞
160 do.....s3. 28⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.102⅝
100 do.......102⅝
2400 Lake Shore....... 73⅝
1200 do.....s3. 73½
500 do....... 73⅛
100 Northwestern.... 38⅝
50 do....... 38⅛
200 St. Paul........c. 35⅛
300 do....... 35¼
100 Rock Island......101⅝
200 do......101½
10 do......101¼
300 do......101½
100 Tol. & Wabash... 35⅝
50 do....... 35¼
300 do....... 35⅝
600 do.....s30 35
400 do....... 35¼
100 do.....s3. 35¼
300 do....... 35⅛
600 do.....s3. 35
100 do....... 35⅛
100 do.....s5. 35
200 C., C. & I. C..... 12

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.......12.117½
1,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '62..b c c.112⅝
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......12.112½
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N..b c c.116⅜
$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......117⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...b c c.117½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.......12.117
$1,600 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......b c.110¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, Lg. bs. 92½
5,000 Va. 6s, Con.... 52
5,000 Ten. 6s, N..... 75½
2,000 Am.D.Im.C.7s. 99
6,000 Del., D. & W.c.105
1,000 Mo. & Es...1st.106
1,000 N. J. C. 1st N.105
1,000 Lg. Dk. bs...... 99
1,000 N.Y. C. 1st c.105¼
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st b c.105
2,000 H. & St.Jo 8s s. 79¼
4,000 do...... 79
1,000 N. Mo. 1st...... 82
1,000 U. Pa. 1st...... 84
11,000 U.Pa. 10s In s3. 87
4,000 U. Pa. S. F..... 71¼
1,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 81
2,000 L.S.con.R. 1st. 97
5,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 84
1,000 T. & W., St. L. Div., 1st...... 75
1,000 W. Pa. bds..... 82½
3,000 C. & P. 4th..... 89½
2,000 C. & M. 1st.... 92½
200 Quick. pfd. b c s3. 33¼
100 W. F. Ex....b c. 77
15 U. S. Ex.......b c. 68½
50 Am. Ex.......b c. 60¾
600 W. U. Tel. b c.s3. 76½
400 do...... 76⅝
200 do.......c. 76⅝
200 do.......c. 76½
100 do.......c. 76⅝
400 do.....b3. 76⅝
500 do.....s3. 76⅝
15 N.Y. C. & H...b c.102⅝
600 Erie Ry........b c. 32⅛
100 O. & N. W. b c. s3. 38¼
100 do...... 38⅛
500 do...... 38⅛
300 Pacific Mail S. S. Co...b c s3. 47½
200 do...... 47½
100 do.....s3. 47⅝
500 do.....b3. 47½
400 do.......c. 47½
200 do...... 47½
100 do...... 47½
100 do.....s3. 47⅝
300 L. S. & M.S.b c.b3. 73½
200 do...... 73½
47 do...... 73⅝
400 do...... 73½
100 C. & R. I....b c c.101½
200 do......101½
100 do....s3.101¼
100 T. & W.......b c. 35⅛
100 do...... 35⅛
200 do.....s30. 34¾
200 do.....s3. 35⅛
100 do...... 35⅛
100 do.....b3. 35⅛
1200 do.....s3. 35
500 do...... 35
500 do.....b3. 35
100 do...... 34⅞
500 do...... 34¾
1300 Un. Pa.......b c. 28¾
200 do...... 28¾
2400 do...... 28⅝
100 do.....s3. 28½
20 Ch. & Alton.......100
100 do.......b c c. 99¾
200 Del. L. & W..b c.109
200 B. H. & E. b c. b3. 1¾
200 O. & M........b c. 24
100 do...... 24¼
200 do.....s3. 24
100 do...... 23⅞
100 do.....b3. 23¾
400 A. & Pa. pfd..b c. 14¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

1300 West. Un.....s3. 76½
100 do...... 76½
200 do.....s4. 76½
200 do.....s3. 76½
100 do...... 76½
300 do...... 76⅝
100 do.....s3. 76⅝
100 Pacific Mail...... 47⅝
100 do.....b3. 47⅝
100 do.....s3. 47⅛
700 N. Y. C. & Hud...102½
100 do.....s3.102⅝
100 do......102⅝
200 Erie Railway...... 32⅛
300 do.....s3. 32
1900 Lake Shore...s3. 73⅝
100 do...... 73⅝
100 do.....b3. 73⅝
100 do...... 73½
1600 Union Pacific...... 28½
100 do.....s3. 28⅝
300 do...... 28⅝
100 do...... 28⅛
400 do.....b3. 28½
100 C., C. & I. C...... 12
400 North-western....c. 38
500 do...... 38
100 do.....b3. 38⅛
100 Rock Island...s3.101¼
400 do......101⅛
40 do......101⅜
400 St. Paul...... 35⅛
500 do.....s3. 35
700 do...... 35
200 Han. & St. Jo...... 24⅜
100 do.....s3. 24⅝
100 do...... 24⅛
400 Tol. & Wab...... 34⅝
800 do...... 34⅞
200 do...... 34¾
1000 do...... 35
200 At. & Pac. Pref.... 14¼
100 Ohio & Miss...... 23¼
400 do...... 23½
100 do.....b10. 23½
100 do.....s30. 23½
100 do...... 23¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n..b. c.116⅛
54,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.....b. c.117
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.......b. c. 84⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 10s Inc......b. c. 86½
2,000 N. Jer. Cen. Conv....b. c.102⅜
2,000 B., H. & Erie 1st.......b. c. 24¾
5 Am. Ex........b. c. 61
100 United States Ex. 67⅞
300 W. U. Tel.b. c.b3. 76¾
300 do...... 76⅝
200 do.....b3. 76⅞
10 do...... 76⅞
100 do...... 76⅝
200 L. S. & M.S.b c.s3. 73⅛
200 do...... 73⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.102⅜
200 Pac. Mail....b. c. 47½
100 do.....s3. 47½
100 do.....s5. 47⅜
100 do.....s3. 47⅜
100 do.....b3. 47½
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 32
10 Panama Railroad.112
200 U. Pac.....b. c.s3. 28⅝
500 C.,M.&St.P.b c.s3. 35
100 do...... 35⅛
200 Chic. & R. I.b. c.101⅛
400 do......101⅜
100 do.....b3.101½
100 do......101⅛
500 T., W. & W...b. c. 35
15 Chic., B. & Q.b.c.102½
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 23⅞
100 C., C. & I. C.b. c. 11⅞
32 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 39⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$21,000 Un. Pac. Inc. 85
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 47⅜
200 do...... 47⅜
100 do.....b3. 47⅜
100 do.....s4. 47¼
300 do.....s3. 47¼
300 do...... 47¼
300 do.....b3. 47¼
800 do.....s3. 47⅛
600 do...... 47⅛
100 Western Union.. 76⅝
200 do.......c. 76½
600 do...... 76½
700 do.....b3. 76½
600 do...... 76⅜
500 do.....b3. 76⅜
300 do.....s3. 76¼
1300 do...... 76¼
100 do...... 76⅛
1200 do...... 76¼
300 do.....s3. 76⅛
1200 do...... 76⅛
300 Quicksilver...... 30
300 Quick. Pref...b3. 33¼
600 N. Y. C. & Hud..102
50 do......102¼
100 do......102
100 do......101¾
200 Erie Railway...... 32
300 do...... 31⅞
100 Lake Shore....b3. 73½
300 do...... 73½
100 do.....s3. 73⅜
2200 do...... 73⅜
1500 do.....s3. 73¼
100 do.....s3. 73⅛
300 do...... 73⅛
2100 do...... 73
1300 do.....s3. 73
200 do.....s10. 73
200 do.....s15. 73
300 do.....b3. 73⅛
600 Union Pac.....s3. 28½
600 do...... 28½
1000 do...... 28⅜
500 do.....s3. 28¼
500 do...... 28¼
300 do.....s3. 28⅛
1500 do...... 28⅛
100 do.....b3. 28⅛
1800 do...... 28
400 do...... 27⅞
100 N. Y., N. H. & H...130
300 North-western...... 37⅞
200 do.....b3. 37¾
200 Rock Island......101¼
300 do......101⅛
100 do.....s3.101
400 do......100¾
200 St. Paul.....s3. 35
400 do...... 34⅞
100 C., C. & I. C...... 11⅞
300 Tol. & Wab...... 34⅞
300 do.....s3. 34⅜
200 do...... 34⅜
500 do.....s3. 34⅝
400 do...... 34½
100 do.....s3. 34⅜
200 do...... 34⅝
300 do...... 34¼
900 do...... 34⅛
400 do.....s3. 34
200 do...... 34⅛
300 do...... 34
300 do...... 33⅞
300 do...... 33¾
200 do...... 33⅝
200 do...... 33¾
300 do...... 33⅞
100 Ohio & Miss...... 23⅝
200 do...... 23½
100 do...... 23⅝
100 do.....s5. 23½

SATURDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks for the week ending to-day was about the only gratifying subject of general interest in financial and commercial circles, all the markets having been extremely dull and depressed. The most important changes in this exhibit, as compared with last week's statement, are the gain of $1,391,200 in Greenbacks, and the decrease of $916,800 in Specie. The actual reserve of the Banks is now $85,920,700, and the amount required to be held in reserve $58,750,025; the surplus reserve being $27,170,675. This is an increase of $440,000 since last week. The following shows the present condition of the Banks, and the various items of difference:

	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.		
Loans......	$278,576,000	$278,319,800	Dec..	$256,200
Specie.....	19,554,900	18,638,100	Dec..	916,800
Circulat'n.	25,820,000	25,803,300	Dec..	16,700
Deposits...	234,864,100	235,000,100	Inc..	136,000
Legal ten..	65,891,400	67,282,600	Inc..	1,391,200

The monetary situation has been without change to-day, and there still seems to be no demand for the accumulated capital now held by the banks and bankers. The rate for Loans to-day is 2@3 ⅌ cent. on call, and commercial discounts are done at 5@7 ⅌ cent., according to time and quality of paper. The Foreign Exchanges are dull and steady, the rates in London being $4 86½@$4 86¾ for sixty days' sterling, and $4 89¼@$4 89¾ for short sight. Continental is quiet; Reichmarks steady at 95 @95⅛@95⅞@96; Cables, 96¼; prime Paris, $5 14⅜@$5 11⅞. The Stock Market opened dull and exhibited considerable weakness throughout the earlier transactions, in which a decline of ¼@⅛ ⅌ cent. was noted. Wabash was most powerfully affected by the downward tendency and dropped from 35⅝ at the opening to 34¾ at the close of the First Call. Rock Island fell from 101⅝ to 101¼; North-western from 38⅜ to 38⅛; Union Pacific from 28⅞ to 28½, and Lake Shore from 73⅝ to 73¼. At the midday sales between the Boards there was a further decline of ⅛ ⅌ cent. on the whole list, but at the 1 o'clock call there was a better feeling apparent, resulting in a recovery of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., though as is customary on Saturdays, the afternoon dealings were very light. In the last hour of business there was a tolerably free pressure to sell, in the course of which 40,000 shares, nearly one half of the whole day's sales, changed hands. Wabash tumbled to 33⅝, closing at 33⅞, the decline for the day having been 1½ ⅌ cent.; Union Pacific fell to 27⅞, a loss of 1 ⅌ cent.; North-western from 38⅜ to 37¾; Lake Huron from 73⅝ to 73; New-York Central from 102⅝ to 101¾; Western Union from 76⅝ to 76⅛; Rock Island from 101⅝ to 100¾; Ohios from 24⅛ to 23½, and the remaining shares on the list ⅛ to ⅛ ⅌ cent. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Union Pacific, Wabash, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail. Gold was quiet and steady, opening and closing at 109¾, with a few intermediate sales at 109⅝. The rates paid for Gold Loans were ⅛@1 ⅌ cent. for carrying, and 1 ⅌ cent. to "flat" for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $93,000 on account of interest and $4,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The Customs receipts to-day were $393,000, and for the week $3,009,000. The total Imports of Merchandise, including Dry Goods, for the week amounted in value to $9,525,261. The Specie Exports by to-day's steamers amounted to $50,000 gold and silver coin, the total shipments for the week being $642,455. The market for Government Bonds was firm during the early part of the day, and showed moderate activity, the demand being distributed over all the issues. In the later dealings the tone of the market was steady, and the sales were important. Railway Mortgages opened active and firm, the sales being well distributed over the list, Union Pacific issues to the amount of $50,000 changing hands, and forming the principal feature of the market. Incomes sold at 87 at the First Board, but fell to 85 at the close of the day; Firsts sold at 84@84⅛, and Sinking Funds at 71¼. The exchanges of Incomes for Sinking Funds have thus far reached $7,000,000, and it is expected that a large additional amount will be converted on Monday, the last day under the terms of issue on which these exchanges can be made at the present rate of six Sinking Fund Bonds for five Incomes. Should any bonds be offered for exchange after Sept. 1 it is understood that the company will only give bond for bond. State Securities have been dull and firm to-day, the only sales at the board being in Missouri Long sixes at 92¼, Virginia Consolidated sixes at 52, and new Tennessee sixes at 75½. Bank Shares were entirely neglected.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Friday:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 29.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup, 1867	117½	117⅝
American Gold	109¾	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	@$4 86¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102¼	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅝	100¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47⅛
St. Paul Common	35⅛	34⅞
St. Paul Preferred	54	53½
Western Union	76¾	76⅛
Union Pacific	29	27⅞
Lake Shore	73⅝	73⅛
Toledo and Wabash	35⅛	34⅛
North-western Common	38⅛	37¾
North-western Preferred	56¾	56¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	108⅞	108½
New-Jersey Central	105¾	105½
Panama	111¾	112
Erie	32⅛	31⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅜	23¾
C. C., and Indiana Central	12¼	11¾
Harlem	125	124¾

The extreme range of prices for Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson Con.	102½	101¾	2,600
Lake Shore	73⅝	73	11,600
Rock Island	101⅝	100¾	3,500
Del., Lack. & Western	109	109	200
Wabash	35⅜	33⅝	11,900
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76⅛	15,500
North-western	38⅜	37⅞	2,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35¼	34⅞	2,900
Pacific Mail	47⅝	47⅛	9,600
Erie	32⅛	31⅞	3,000
Ohio & Miss	24⅛	23½	2,400
Bost., Hart. & Erie	1⅜	1⅜	100
Union Pacific	28⅞	27⅞	14,800
C., C. and Ind. Cen	12	11⅞	400
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	14¼	14¼	400
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24¾	24⅝	300
Quicksilver	30	30	200
Quicksilver Preferred	33¼	33¼	400
Wells-Fargo & Co. Express	77	77	100
United States Express	67½	67½	100
Total			82,300

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117¾	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon	118⅜	118⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¼	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupon	112⅜	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅝	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupon	115⅞	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅝	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupon	116⅞	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupon	116⅜	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupon	117½	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupon	117½	118
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	110¾	110⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Coupon	114⅜	114⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112⅜	112⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupon	112⅜	112⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90½	91
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82½	83

The transactions of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gold balances	$978,951
Currency balances	1,046,814
Gross clearances	12,604,000

The following is the Clearing-house statement for the day:

Currency exchanges	$46,900,671
Currency balances	2,828,981
Gold exchanges	3,776,595
Gold balances	821,277

And the following for the week:

Currency exchanges	$327,151,644
Currency balances	17,622,351
Gold exchanges	25,849,347
Gold balances	5,479,673

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board to-day for various State securities:

Ala. 5s, '83........ 30
Ala. 5s, '86........ 30
Ala. 8s, '86........ 45
Ark. 6s, funded..... 15
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.iss. 10
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 10
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO 10
Ark. 7s, M.O.& R. R. 10
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 10
California 7s.......110½
Connecticut 6s......102½
Ga. 7s, new bds..... 90
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 80
Indiana 5s..........101
Ind. coup. 6s, '77...100
Ind. coup. 6s, '79...100
Indiana War Loan..100
Louisiana 6s........ 22
Louisiana new bds... 22
La. 8s, Levee bds... 22
Mich. 6s, '78-'79....101
Mich. 6s, '83........101
Mich. 6s, '90........102
Mo. 6s, due in '75... 98½
Mo. 6s, due in '77... 97½
Long bs.due '81-'91.in 92½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L...107
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '91..110½
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 19
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 19
N.C.6s,N.C.R.J.& J. 40
N.C.6s,N.C.R.A.& O. 40
N.C.6s,NCR.off,J.&J 25
N.C.6s,NCR.off,A&O 25
N. C. Fdg. A. '66.... 15
N. C. Fdg. A. '68.... 15
N. C. n. bds. J. & J. 12
N. C. n. bds. A. & O. 12
Ohio 6s, '75.........100
Ohio 6s, '86.........104½
Rhode Island 6s......101
S. C. Fdg. A. '66.... 20
S. C. 6s, N. F. bds... 5½
Tenn. 6s, old........ 75
Tenn. 6s, old, x c... 57
Tenn. 6s, new bds... 75
Tenn. 6s, n. bs. x c.. 57
Tenn. 6s, new series. 57
Va. 6s, old.......... 28
Va. 6s, new bs. '86... 30
Va. 6s, new bs. '67... 28
Va. 6s, Consol. bs... 52
Va. 6s, Con. bs. 2d s. 34

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus.1st bs...102½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs...100½
Bos., H. & E. 1st...... 24¾
B., C. R.& M.1st7s.g. 63½
Ches. & Oh. 6s, 1st.. 48
Ches. & Oh. 6s, x c... 46
Chic. & Alton 1st....104
Joliet & Chic. 1st....104
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 83
St. L., J. & C. 1st.... 95
Chic., R. I. & P......104½
Cen. R. of N. J.1st n.104
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.102⅛
Am. D. & I. bs........ 99
M. & St.P.1st 8s P.D.103
M. & St.P.1stLaC.D. 88
M. & St.P. 1stH.&D. 70
M. & St.P. 1st C.&M. 75
Chic. & N. W. I. bs. 98
Chic. & N. W. 1st..... 97
Chic. & N.W.C.G.bs. 78
Chic. & N.W.R.G.bs. 78
Gal. & Chic. Ext.....100½
Gal. & Chic. 2d.......100
Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 92
C.,C.,C.& I.1st 7s.S.F.102
Del., L. & W. 1st.....103½
Del., L. & W. 2d......104½
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.104¼
Mor. & Essex 1st....106
Mor. & Essex 2d.....101
Mor. & E. 7s of '71... 96½
Erie 2d 7s, '79........102
Erie 3d 7s, '83........100
Erie 4th 7s, '80....... 99¼
Erie 5th 7s, '88....... 91
Long Dock bs......... 99
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv. 79
Ill. C. 7 ⅌ c., '75.....102¾
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d..... 99
M.S. & N. I.S.F.7⅌c.102½
Clev. & T. S. F.......100
Clev., P. & A. o. bs. 98½
Clev., P. & A. n. bs. 97
Det., M. & T. bs.... 97¼
Buff. & Erie n. bs... 97½
Buff. & State L. 7s... 98
L. Shore D. bs....... 96½
L. Shore C. Rgtd. 1st 97
L. Shore C. C. 2d.... 89¾
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902. 98
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82...111
N. Y. & N. H. 6s......101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E... 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub... 91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...102½
N. Y. Cen. H. 1st C...105
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.105
H. R. 7s 2d, S.F., '85.105¼
H. R. 7s 3d, S.F., '75.101⅜
Har. 1st 7s Regt'd..105
Ohio & Miss. Cons... 75
Cen. Pac. G. bs...... 90½
Cen. P. State Aid bs. 98½
West. Pac. bs........ 82½
Union Pac. 1st bs... 84
Union Pac. D. G. 7s. 84½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s. 86½
Union Pac. S. F...... 71¼
Pac. of Mo, 1st....... 80
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.100
P., F. W. & C. 1st...104
P., F. W. & C. 2d...102
Clev. & P. 3d.........100½
Clev. & P. 4th........ 89
Col., C. & I. 1st..... 81
St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 83¾
Alton & T. H. 1st.... 103
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 86
Alton & T. H. 2d In. 72
Belle. & S. I. R.1st8s 95
T., P. & W. 1st W.D. 72
Gt. West'n 1st '88... 87

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America..............148
American Exchange.111
Bank. & Brok. Ass.. 75
Chatham..............129¾
City..................300
Commerce.............120
First National.......200
Fourth National......100
Gold Exchange........100
Hanover..............100½
Import. & Traders'...203
Irving...............130
Manhattan............148
Mechanics'...........132
Mercantile...........115
Merchants'...........117½
Merchants' Exch.....106½
Metropolitan.........128
New-York.............130
Ninth National.......100
Pacific..............165
Park.................137
People's.............140
Phenix...............99
Republic.............103½
St. Nicholas.........103
State of New-York....110
Union................137

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 29.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101½
City 6s, new	104⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅝	51¾
Reading	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42½	43
Philadelphia and Erie	16½	17
Northern Central	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	45¼	45½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¾	96

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—593 bales Cotton, 48 cks. Anthracine, 38,000 bushels Corn, 15,896 bxs. Cheese, 1,091 bxs. Bacon, 11 tcs. Pork, 2,400 Staves, 100 tcs. Beef, 457 pks. Butter.

By the steamer Egypt, for Liverpool—501 cks. Oilcake, 1,256 bales Cotton, 66,601 bushels Wheat, 1,551 pks. Butter, 481 bxs. Bacon, 4,973 bxs. Cheese, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 189 bbls. Resin, 153 hhds. Tobacco, 118 bdls. Hides, 100 cases Can Goods, 50 bbls. Pork, 3,920 Staves, 3 cases Machinery.

By the steamer City of Chester, for Liverpool—2,102 pks. Tea, 21,052 bxs. Cheese, 776 pks. Butter, 1,096 bxs. Bacon, 12 tcs. Hams, 493 bales Cotton, 161 sacks Ore.

By the brig Mary Ida, for Exeter—1,468 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Rosa Olivari, for Gloucester—27,038 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer California, for Glasgow—4,251 bbls. Flour, 137 pks. Fish Oil, 312 bushels Rye, 1,455 bbls. Resin, 65 hhds. Tobacco, 2 tcs. Tobacco, 560 bags Oilcake, 47,329 bushels Wheat, 9 bales Leather, 312 bxs. Bacon, 10,535 bxs. Cheese, 6,000 Staves, 80 tcs. Beef, 150 puncheons Syrup, 58 bales Hair, 160 pks. Butter, 10 hhds. Tallow.

By the steamer Weser, for Bremen—220 tcs. Lard, 9 pks. Casings, 713 cases Tobacco, 25 bbls. Beef, 8,330 bxs. Cheese, 148 bxs. Bacon, 196 bales Tobacco, 6 bales Hops, 2,709 bags Corn, 200 bags Clover-seed, 40 bales Leather, 3 cases Cigars, 2 kegs Potash Salt, 25 pks. Butter, 24 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 9 bxs. Indigo.

By the steamer August Andre, for Antwerp—232 cases Tobacco, 42 bales Hair, 58 cks. Copper, 17 tcs. Beef, 43 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bbls. Borax, 2,334 sks. Oil-cake, 49 pks. Pumps, 40 cases Handles, 400 Oars, 200 bdls. Hides, 590 bales Oil-cake, 3 Carriages, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,097 bushels Wheat, 4,000 Staves, 1 box Furs, 148 pks. Scraps.

By the bark Svecna P., for Belfast—31,300 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Luigia R., for Gloucester—26,399 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Emma S., for Amsterdam—32,700 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner H. Bruster, for Lisbon—1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner J. R. Merrill, for Cadiz—8,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 7,200 Staves.

By the bark Osmi Dabrovacki, for Queenstown—36,287 bushels Corn.

By the bark Giovanni D., for Queenstown—27,581 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Fortuna, for Danzic—2,616 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark J. J. Strossmayer, for Bristol—29,781 bushels Corn.

By the brig T. Remick, for Lisbon—47 hhds. Tobacco, 49 cases Tobacco, 4,320 Staves, 15,017 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Leone, for Gloucester—26,400 bushels Wheat.

By the bark M. Gardello, for Cork—25,700 bushels Corn.

DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN OPENING
OF
DRESS GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Call special attention of their customers and strangers passing through the City to their magnificent stock of

Parisien Novelties in Dress Fabrics,

VIZ.:
PLAIN AND MIXED CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS,
"GROS CARREAU," "LIMOUSINE,"
"ROULIERES" AND "RUSSIA" CHAMOIS,
VIGOGNE AND BASKET SERGES,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
CASHMERE D'HIVER,
DRAP D'ETE, MERINOS, AND CASHMERES,
in all the newest and most desirable tints.
6-4 SCOTCH PLAID, WATERPROOFING
FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITINGS.
6-4 FRENCH WOOL PLAIDS, in new designs.
FRENCH PLAID SERGES, &c., &c.

FALL SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open, and daily receiving additions to, their stock of the latest designs and colorings in
FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
In all grades and the most celebrated manufactures.
WHITE SILKS AND SATINS,
manufactured expressly for bridal dresses.

Fall Importation
BLACK SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. invite the attention of purchasers to their unrivaled assortment of all the well known and popular makes of

BLACK SILKS,

Fully 10 PER CENT. cheaper than last Spring's prices.

Woolen Department.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES for AUTUMN WEAR in FRENCH, ENGLISH, and SCOTCH CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, in PLAIN, TWILLED, BASKET and other Fancy styles.

LAFFERTON AND SCOTCH SUITINGS,

MELTONS, KERSEYS, VENETIANS, TRICOTS, CASTOR, EDREDONS, and MOSCOW BEAVERS.

Together with a large assortment of PLAIN-FACED and ROUGH OVERCOATINGS, Including "CROMBIE'S," "CARR'S," and other popular makers.

NEW CARPETINGS.
FALL, 1874.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open their NEW STYLES of

Fine Carpetings

In all the most approved fabrics, the patterns of which are in most part drawn and colored exclusively for their house, to match the latest styles of WALL DECORATIONS and UPHOLSTERY.

Great Bargains in Carpets.

Large reductions have been made in the prices of the patterns of the PAST SEASON, to which they invite the particular attention of CLOSE BUYERS.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Have just received and opened a full Stock of
NEW FALL GOODS.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.,
NEW-YORK.

NEWSPAPERS.

READ THE ARCADIAN
PRICE TEN CENTS.

The wittiest and most amusing periodical of the day. Describes how LESTER WALLACK went yachting with his friends. Fearful accident to Mr. TOOLE. ALBERT WEBER and NYM CRINKLE lost overboard. The yacht run ashore at Long Branch.

The ARCADIAN also contains latest HOME and FOREIGN ART, LITERARY, and DRAMATIC NEWS.

To be had at the news stands and at the office, No. 83 Nassau st.

AUCTION SALES.

NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, AUCTIONEER.

BY NICHOLAS R. CONNOR & CO.,
Sales-room, No. 30 Union square.

MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 55 Lexington av.

Handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising usual assortment. Catalogues at No. 30 Union square.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
NO. 656 BROADWAY, NEAR BOND ST.

Regular auction sales of libraries, booksellers' stock, stationery, fancy goods, paintings, engravings, &c., are made throughout the business season. Consignments solicited.

DRY GOODS.

FOR TEN DAYS.

GRIGG, HASKELL & CO.

will continue their closing out sale of

BRINCK & RUSSELL'S STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

for ten days longer.

GRIGG, HASKELL & CO. invite special attention to their Black Silks, reduced from $1 25 to $1, from $1 65 to $1 25, from $2 to $1 50, and a splendid line reduced from $2 75 to $2 25, from $3 50 to $3. A full line of Black and White Striped Silks reduced to $1.

Black Cashmeres at 75c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50, worth fully 25 per cent. more at regular prices.

A large stock of Black Alpacas from 20c. upward.

Colored Dress Goods equally cheap.

Laces in real and imitation Guipure, Yaks, Real Thread, &c., &c., in great variety, and a large assortment of Embroideries at very low prices.

Quilts, White Goods, and all housekeeping goods at wholesale prices. Ladies' Underwear in great variety.

GRIGG, HASKELL & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,

BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

J. R. GRIGG, late with A. T. Stewart & Co.
C. HASKELL, late with Lord & Taylor.
C. A. FULLER, late with J. & C. Johnston.
JOHN DUNN, late with Brinck & Russell.

BARGAINS
IN
ALPACAS.

100 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS
At 50 cents, worth 65 cents.
THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

N. B.—FULL LINES OF FRENCH CASHMERES, MERINOES, EMPRESS, TAMISE, HENRIETTA, IMPERIAL SERGES, DOUBLE WARP FRENCH CASHMERES.

NEW MATERIALS IN STEEL COLOR SUITINGS.
ALSO, BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED FABRICS.

Black Silks, Really Cheap.
JACKSON'S,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MME. DEMOREST'S WHAT TO WEAR—For the Fall and Winter, ready Sept. 1, 15 cents; large Portfolio of Fashions, 10 cents; mammoth Bulletin of Fashions, $1. Catalogues of the new Fall and Winter patterns free. Sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Grand opening of all the novel, beautiful, and artistic designs for the Fall and Winter fashions, Sept. 1. No. 17 East 14th st., and all the agencies.

AVERY & CO.'S PEERLESS DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT, Nos. 468 and 470 6th av., one block west of Broadway, near 29th st.—Parties waited on at their hotels or residences. Peerless paper pattern manufactory, No. 119 Chambers st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

J. S. MATHEWS, NO. 240 BROADWAY.

TO LET, FURNISHED, ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSES.

	Per month.
49th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story	$350
49th st., between Broadway and 6th av., 4 story	250
20th st., adjoining 5th av., 4 story	325
35th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 5 story	325
38th st., near 6th av., 4 story	300
30th st., adjoining 5th av., 4 story	375
29th st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4 story	300
28th st., between 8th and 9th avs., 3 story	225
44th st., between Broadway and 6th av., 4 story	250
48th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story	350

Also, several smaller furnished houses. Rental, $2,000 to $2,800. J. S. MATHEWS, 240 Broadway.

LARGE UNFURNISHED, TO LET.

49th st., elegant 4-story, 25 feet wide	$3,500
38th st., elegant 4-story, 28 feet wide	4,000
37th st., elegant 4-story, 25 feet wide	3,800
48th st., elegant 4-story, 22 feet wide	3,000

The above houses are between 5th and 6th avs.

29th st., near Madison av.	$2,000
35th st., near Park av.	2,400

Also, smaller houses from $1,000 to $1,800.
J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

33d st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story	$35,000
31st st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story	40,000
37th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story	45,000
51st st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story	60,000
56th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story	88,000
27th st., between Broadway and 6th av., 4 story	40,000
Madison av., near 39th st., 4 story	39,000
5th av., near 53d st., 4 story	90,000

J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

Also,
SEVEN NEW HOUSES, WITH LARGE GROUNDS, shade-trees, evergreens, &c.; avenues all graded; twelve miles from New-York; little cash required. Particulars at 240 Broadway.
J. S. MATHEWS.

Also, 250 ACRES OF LAND, eighteen miles from 42d st. depot in Westchester County; will be sold with or without improvements.
J. S. MATHEWS,
No. 240 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

	Per year.
41st st., near 5th av., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 21x55x100.	$4,800
45th st., between Broadway and 8th av., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 20x55x100.	4,000
42d st., near 5th av., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 20.10x55x100.	4,500
46th st., between 6th and 7th avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 16.8x55x100	3,000
49th st., between Madison and 4th avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 21.6x55x100.	.....
49th st., near 6th av., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 21x55x100.	6,000
61st st., near 4th av., 3 s. h. s. b. s., 20x50x100.	3,000

For further particulars apply to
JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

	Per Year.
45th st., near 5th av., 2 4 s. h. s. b. s., each	$2,500
46th st., near Broadway, 2 4 s. e. b. brick, each.	1,600
56th st., near 5th av., 2 4 s. h. s. b. s., each	5,000
59th st., near Madison av., 4 s. h. s. n. s. s.	2,100
49th st., near Madison av., 4 s. e. b. b. s.	4,000
41st st., near 6th av., 4 s. h. s. b. s.	2,500
7th av., near 4th st., 2 4 s. e. b. brick, each	1,600
52d st., near 5th av., 4 s. h. s. b. s.	....

For particulars apply to
JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

TO LET LOW, THE FOREST GROVE HOUSE, 163D st., East; stone house; thirty-seven rooms; high grounds; healthy; twenty minutes from 42d st. by steam; five minutes from depot; modern improvements; heated by furnace, and will answer for either summer or winter boarders. H. P. DEGRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

TO LET FURNISHED OR SELL A PERFECT gem, No. 16 East 47th st.—This house was thoroughly refitted, cabinet finish, and extra finely furnished last September for the owner's own use, will now be let to a small responsible family; price, $400 per month until May next, or will sell. H. P. DEGRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., suitable for a small family, with all the modern improvements; newly painted; rent $1,600. Inquire at No. 76 West 50th st.

$30 PER MONTH WILL RENT TWO-STORY basement and sub-cellar house, containing all improvements, near ferries; seven rooms; good location; will exchange for Brooklyn lots. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 138 Broadway, Williamsburg.

A WELL-FURNISHED THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, all improvements, good neighborhood, for $1,000 a year if let soon. No. 340 41st st., on Prospect place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT HALL NEAR 42d st. and Broadway, suitable for church or concerts. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner of 42d st. and 6th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE SIX-STORY STORE building, 25x114, No. 27 Barclay st., near Broadway, in complete order, and suitable for any business.
GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

TO LET—WORK SHOPS; ONE 26 FEET FRONT by 46 feet deep, $15 a month; one smaller, $7; very light, water, and water closet; No. 8 Extra place. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR FOR dwelling—House, No. 25 East 20th st., three doors from Broadway. Keys at No. 15 West 20th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, [illegible] at A. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, No. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is [illegible] manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering NEW SUPPLIES to their already ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

Real Axminster, Aubusson
Indian, Persian, and Berlin

CARPETS

IN ONE PIECE. *Prices very attractive.*

They will also offer a Large Variety of

French Moquettes,
At $3 per yard and upward.

American Moquettes,
At $3 per yard and upward.

American Axminsters,
At $3 per yard and upward.

Scotch Axminsters,
At $2 50 per yard and upward.

English Wiltons,
At $2 50 per yard and upward.

English Velvets,
At $2 25 per yard and upward.

English Brussels,
At $1 75 per yard and upward.

A Fine Assortment of

Tapestries,

Embracing the Newest and Choicest Patterns, Commencing at the *unusually low price* of

One Dollar Per Yard.

An Unsurpassed Selection of

Domestic Carpets,

Of the choicest character, exclusive designs, and *expressly manufactured for their retail sales.*

Tapestry Ingrains,
Commencing with a full line at
$1 25 Per Yard.

Special attention is invited to a large line of

Napier Matting,

A NEW ARTICLE, *superior in quality and durability to fabrics used for similar purposes*, in 5-8, 3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 *widths*, and PARTICULARLY ADAPTED *to the furnishing of public buildings and places of popular resort.*

A visit of inspection is solicited.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1874, an IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of

Real India
Camel's Hair

SHAWLS

IN ALL GRADES, and the *choicest, richest, and most curious designs*, purchased greatly below their value, and offered at EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

In

Fall Shawls

Their STOCK IS COMPLETE in everything staple and novel.

They will also offer 500

Children's Cloaks

For FALL AND WINTER WEAR, *all sizes*, from $3 to $5 each—worth $6 to $10.

A choice line of

The "Matlasse" Cloaks,

The LATEST PARISIAN STYLE, in handsome designs, *richly embroidered with Jet* and *garnished with fur and feathers.*

A choice assortment of

Velvet Cloaks

HANDSOMELY DECORATED with Jet.

An ELEGANT VARIETY of Plain and Embroidered

Cloth Cloaks,

Latest shapes, at attractive prices.

They will also offer 2,000 Pieces

Gros Grain Ribbon,

From $16 to $20. ALL THE POPULAR SHADES at 35c. per yard, *about one-half their value.*

Black Taffeta Ribbons
At 25c. per yard.

Recently received, a large line of

Sash Ribbons,

FULL RANGE OF COLORS. 7-inch, 90c. per yard; 8-inch, $1 per yard.

BROCADED SASHES, at $2 25 each.

LADIES' TIES, at 50c., formerly $1.

They will also open the largest line of

Dress Trimmings

THEY EVER PRESENTED, consisting of
BEADED GIMPS,
FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, &c.,
At very attractive prices.

Large additions have been made to their stock of

Men's Furnishing Goods,

Comprising
ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CUFFS, SUSPENDERS,
TIES, BOWS,
WINDSORS, and CRAVATS.
French, Irish and German LINEN CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
PERFUMERY, and
TOILET ARTICLES.

And the celebrated

Alexandria Kid Gloves,

1 and 2 buttons, at POPULAR PRICES.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c.,

MADE to MEASURE AT SHORT NOTICE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
OPENING WEEK BEGINS SEPT. 1.
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
Patterns with CLOTH MODELS now ready.
SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR is just out, more [illegible]
A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway.
Post Office Box No. 5,055.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN, 1874!

BLACK SILKS. DRESS GOODS.

We are DAILY RECEIVING and OPENING our EUROPEAN IMPORTATIONS for the FALL SEASON, and will shortly be prepared to EXHIBIT to our PATRONS one of the FINEST and MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS of DRY GOODS ever offered to the LADIES OF NEW-YORK.

For the ACCOMMODATION OF OUR CUSTOMERS and STRANGERS who may DESIRE TO REPLENISH THEIR WARDROBES when passing through the City or returning from their Summer tours, we will, on WEDNESDAY, Sept, 2, open the SILK AND DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS with a SELECT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS that will AMPLY REPAY EXAMINATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

DRESS FABRICS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are now offering one of the LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT COLLECTIONS of

Seasonable
Dress Fabrics

THEY EVER PRESENTED, comprising *the latest designs and richest colorings.*

A Choice Assortment of

Camels' Hair Cloth,

BROWN AND GRAY MIXTURES, 54 inches wide, $1 25 per yard.

200 Pieces Silk and Wool

Poplins
At 60c. per yard.

100 Pieces All-Wool

Rajahpoor Cloth,

A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE *for intermediate wear*, at 65c. per yard.

300 Pieces

Cashmeres,
Colors well assorted, at 30c. per yard.

A Complete Line of

Merinos

in all the NEWEST AND CHOICEST SHADES in their *peculiar and unapproachable qualities*, from 75c. per yard upward.

A Large Variety of

Worsted Dress Fabrics
At 25c. per yard.

Tycoon Reps
At 25c. per yard.

200 Pieces

Fall Prints,

HANDSOMELY BORDERED, at 10c. per yard.

SPECIAL.

The EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS presented by the *recent change in the postal laws*, and the INCREASED FACILITIES afforded by the Post Office Department for *the careful transmission and prompt delivery of merchandise parcels sent through the mails* at the VERY LOW RATE of *one cent* for each *two ounces*, on parcels weighing *four pounds* or less, will enable our friends, customers, and strangers at

ANY POINT IN THE UNITED STATES OR TERRITORIES

to purchase at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and have them *forwarded at a merely nominal expense.*

Samples forwarded on application. All orders shall receive immediate attention.

Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT FRENCH-BASEMENT HOUSE—Four stories, brown-stone, 23 by 70 feet, on 5th av., near 48th st., for sale; built by the former owner for his own use in the most substantial manner; lot leased from Columbia College at a ground rent of $437. The property can be bought for less than the house could be built for at present. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine st. and 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HOUSE on 20th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 32 feet 8 inches front, in fine order and fully furnished; suitable for a family requiring a number of rooms; it is in elegant order, recently frescoed, and the furniture is fashionable in style. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine st. and 35 East 17th st.

A FIRST-CLASS AND ELEGANT HOUSE of full width and depth for sale on 48th st., just west of 5th av.; well built and arranged and back stairs to second story; lot leasehold; ground rent low; the property will be sold at a greatly reduced price on account of the absence of the owner from town.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS, WITH modern improvements, in a first-class neighborhood, situate on high ground, convenient to horse and steam cars, in the Twenty-third Ward; terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

ON 42D ST., OPPOSITE RESERVOIR PARK.—A handsome four-story brown-stone house, 22x55; hardwood finish, elegantly frescoed and fitted up; lot 100 feet; leasehold, low ground rent; price $35,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

MURRAY HILL.—MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE NEAR Park av. for sale reasonably, to close an estate; with or without furniture. Address G. W. D., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

A.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone dwelling No. 175 West 45th st.; in good order; possession at once. LOUIS A. DA CUNHA, No. 172 West 45th st.

TWO NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwellings, all hard wood, on 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; price, $20,000 each. Apply on premises.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.
CHAS. L. BARKER, No. 58 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$3,500 WILL BUY A TWO-STORY HIGH-stoop, and sub-cellar frame house, containing seven rooms, gas, water, heater, marble mantels, &c.; small payments required, balance to suit purchaser; good location; near ferries. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 138 Broadway, Williamsburg.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF CENTRAL PARK, a suite of rooms, consisting of large bed-room, sitting-room, bath, &c.; also two servants' rooms; by gentleman, wife, daughter, (five years old,) and two servants; private family preferred. Address, with terms, Box A. No. 106, Times Office.

SILKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have LARGELY REPLENISHED their stock of

New Fall Silks,

And will offer on MONDAY, August 31, 1874, one of the MOST ELEGANT and RECHERCHE ASSORTMENTS of

Plain, Black, and Fancy
SILKS

From PARIS and LYONS *they ever imported*, including the latest

Novelties

In TEXTURE, DESIGN, and COLORING, and *selected and made under our own personal supervision.*

A beautiful line of

White Silks
And Satins

For BRIDAL DRESSES, *in every grade manufactured.*

VELVETS.

They will also open a LARGE and RICH ASSORTMENT of VELVETS, comprising

Black Trimming and
Cloaking Velvets

In every width and grade manufactured.

Colored Trimming
Velvets and Plushes

In all the NEW CLOTH SHADES.

Black and Colored

English and German
Velveteen,

HEAVY and LIGHT MAKES, *plain and twilled backs*, for Trimming Children's Suits, Sacques, &c., which having been purchased under the most favorable circumstances, *will be offered at extremely low prices.*

SPECIAL.

A rich and choice line of

Lyons Poplins,

NEWEST SHADES, $1 25 per yard. DECIDED BARGAINS.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms;) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace-heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable, and coachman's rooms; all the requisite outbuildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits; magnificent views and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Hohokus; no nuisances, no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to CHARLES BATCHELOR, Hohokus, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON, one hour and thirty minutes from Wall st.; unequaled in beauty of situation and healthfulness by any place on the river; containing twenty acres, under high cultivation, with all the desirable points for a country residence in Winter and Summer. For particulars apply to JAMES A. ANDERSON, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ON THE SOUND—TWO SHORE FRONTS; DEsirable property for sale, together with choice cattle, horses, agricultural instruments, and house furniture if required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 Post Office, New-York.

ASSORTED MERCHANDISE WANTED IN exchange for first-class country real estate. Address K. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND PIANOS and Organs at great bargains for cash or installments; also for rent until rent pays for them.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7½ OCTAVE AGRAFFE piano-forte and stool; sacrifice for cash on installments, or to rent. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

FOR SALE—DESKS, CHAIRS, RECITATION [illegible] black-boards, carpets, &c., sufficient for 100 [illegible] Call on or address S., No. 201 West [illegible] WATERLOW, No. 881 6th av.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND [illegible] misfit carpets a specialty; [illegible] very cheap; 112 Fulton st., [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals {Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE. Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Reopens Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores, and at the Institute.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.
Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.
For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT under the direction of PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION. A gentleman of thorough collegiate training, residing in this City, desires private pupils—either singly or by classes—for the coming season. Young men carefully prepared for our LEADING COLLEGES, and EXTRA instruction given to those attending PREPARATORY SCHOOLS in this City. Satisfactory references. Address PRIVATE TUTOR, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON. THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17. For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address No. 129 East 24th st.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. School year will open Sept. 16. For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y. A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MISS AYRES' ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J., Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—FOR young ladies, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New-York, Rev. L. H. REID, Principal, will open Sept. 16; healthy location; elegant building; competent teachers. Address Principal.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TREVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home-like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL. A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MISS E. A. BAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS., Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

During the week commencing Monday, Aug. 31, new pupils will be received between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV. This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded A. D. 1820. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal, No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

SEABURY SEMINARY, No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 6 EAST 20TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY. (Formerly Nos. 211 4th av. and 863 Broadway.) Prof. HENRY SHROEDER, Musical Director. This old and favorably known institute is now open for the reception of pupils for thorough instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music. For terms and particulars apply as above.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, WITH KINDERGARTEN, No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY, No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square. Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE, NO. 59 WEST 42D ST., RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 18.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown college No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic; twenty-four writing lessons $2 50. Private lessons day or evening. Ladies' department.

MISS BALLOW'S English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON. IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

EDELL JEANRENAUD, PROFESSOR OF THE French Language and Literature.—Classes for ladies and gentlemen; also, private lessons at my or pupil's residence. Call or address, No. 278 6th av.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

ELOCUTION PRACTICALLY TAUGHT.—Experienced teacher. For information, address ELOCUTIONIST, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A REAL HOME for orphans. Address SARAH E. WILKINSON, Circleville, N. Y.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $8,000 TO INVEST WITH services in an established and safe business, that will bear thorough investigation; nature, location, and reasons (in confidence) for desiring partner must be stated to insure reply. Address TRUTH, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
California, Saturday, Aug. 29 | Australia, Wed.....Sept. 16
Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5 | Bolivia, Saturday...Sept. 19
India, Wed'day.....Sept. 9 | Italia, Wednesday..Sept. 23
Victoria, Saturday, Sept. 12 | Elysia, Saturday....Sept. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin..........................$100 and $120
Second cabin.........................60
Steerage.............................30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. BERRY, Saturday, Aug. 29.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE. These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 1.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.
Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)
7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.
On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. Tickets to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Detroit, can be purchased for $1 less than depot rates of fare, at Ticket-office, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers st.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER MONITOR will leave foot of Leroy st., North River, at 7 A. M.; 24th st., 7:15; Pier No. 27, East River, (second pier below the bridge,) 7:30; Grand st., 7:45, and 33d st., 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 4:45 P. M. Also, steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, leaves Pier No. 27, East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at Grand and 33d sts. Returning leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip, 60 cents, good on either boat to Sept. 5.

$10.—REGATTA AT WATKINS, ON SENeca Lake, Sept. 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Excursion tickets via Erie Railway, New-York to Watkins and return, $10 each, valid if used between Sept. 8 and Sept. 15. Tickets may be obtained at Erie Railway offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; at the depots, and at No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, HAVING HAD her diploma in Paris, desires an engagement as teacher in an American family; speaks English and Spanish; drawing and music appointments, $1,500. Address Cezilla, No. 200 East 58th st.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF France wishes to teach French and French literature in schools or families; method attractive and very easy; first-class City references. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 47 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY OF CULTURE, EXPERIENCED IN teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; references the best. Address Teacher, Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A THOROUGH TEACHER, WHO HAS THE best of references, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in an American family; fluent French, German, English; music and the English branches. Address C. M., No. 105 East 65th st.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH music, French, German, English, and drawing to advanced scholars, desires a position in a family, or to give private lessons. Address or call at No. 67 West 35th st., Teachers' Bureau.

WANTED.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN return for instruction, by a thoroughly-educated American lady, who has taught present pupils three years. Address Miss Helen Moore, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLlege, wishes to obtain a position as a teacher in a school; can give the very best references. Apply to R. S. M., No. 150 Montague st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER OF GREAT EXPERIENCE, CLASSIcal and modern, wishes for an engagement as private tutor or teacher in a high class school. Address B. E., Box 148 *Times* Office.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1874. }

THE INTEREST MATURING SEPT. 1, 1874, on the fifteen year eight per cent. convertible bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874. JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., COR. 14th st.—SIX PER CENT. interest, commencing the 1st of each month.
Assets......$3,050,654 62 | Surplus........$260,195 87
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. RICH. H. BULL, Pres't.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—170 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN

Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

Choice City and County Bonds
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.
The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Paid up and subscribed capital..........$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus..................3,700,000
Life assets and annuities...................13,300,000
Total.....................................$27,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 5, and remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 8.
J. D. COX, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIRST Mortgage Land Grant Bond-holders of the Desmoines Valley Railroad Company (now the Desmoines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company) will be held on the 1st day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company payable 1st September, 1874, will be paid on and after that date by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1874.

10 PER CENT. GUARANTEED, FIRST mortgage loans on improved Iowa farms. References and full information sent on application.
UNDERWOOD & CLARK, Muscatine, Iowa.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS below par.—For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.
For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C S. B. Com.

COLORED PEOPLE'S CAMP MEETING.
At Elm Park, Staten Island.
COMMENCED AUG 29. TO LAST TEN DAYS.
The splendid steam-boat Thos. Collyer (of the People's Ferry) leaves foot of Dey st., Pier No. 19, North River, as follows:

From N. Y.......6:30 A. M.	Leave Elm Park..5:15 A. M.
From N. Y.......9:30 A. M.	Leave Elm Park..7:45 A. M.
From N. Y.......1:00 P. M.	Leave Elm Park.10:45 A. M.
From N. Y.......4:30 P. M.	Leave Elm Park..2:15 P. M.
From N. Y.......7:00 P. M.	Leave Elm Park..5:45 P. M.
SUNDAY TIME-TABLE.	
Leave N. Y.......8:15 A. M.	Leave Elm Park..6:50 A. M.
Leave N. Y.....11:00 A. M.	Leave Elm Park..9:25 A. M.
Leave N. Y.......1:30 P. M.	Leave Elm Park.12:15 P. M.
Leave N. Y.......4:30 P. M.	Leave Elm Park..2:45 P. M.
Leave N. Y.......7:00 P. M.	Leave Elm Park..5:45 P. M.
Leave N. Y.....11:00 P. M.	Leave Elm Park.10:00 P. M.

The 10 P. M. boat from Elm Park will accommodate those attending evening service.
DISTANCE ABOUT TEN MILES.
Fare 10 cents each way.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.
Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.
DAY LINE TO BOSTON.
Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 A. M.; 9th st., at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY. STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON 26TH AUGUST, 1874, A CHECK ON the Chemical National Bank for $100. Payment having been stopped, the holder, by leaving the check at No. 28 East 10th st., can obtain a reward from the drawer, George Jones.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STABLE TO LET, No. 34 West 44th st.; five stalls, carriage-room, coachman's rooms. JOHN KAVANAGH, North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SMALL, STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying their own house, near Broadway, above 34th st., would accommodate two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with two large, handsomely-furnished rooms and unexceptionable table; highest references given. Address HUNTLEY, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADway.—Handsome parlor with bedroom attached, furnished; also, small rooms on second floor; hot and cold water in rooms; suitable for a party of gentlemen; first-class conveniences; breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let, without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A LARGE furnished room on third floor; southern exposure; desirable rooms on fourth floor for single gentlemen; to permanent parties only; references. No. 124 East 24th st., near 4th av.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, NEATLY furnished, with good table and attendance, to one or two young couple, (without children,) willing to pay a fair price for genteel accommodations. Please call at or address No. 257 West 14th st.

PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSES, BETWEEN 14th and 16th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., desiring to accommodate transient guests for several days, will please send terms and the number they desire, to BOARD, Box No. 157 *Times* Office, before Sept. 5.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, in a first-class house; southern exposure; to gentlemen only.
WM. C. PALMER, No. 13 East 28th st.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, with large dressing closet attached, to let to a party of adults; house and location strictly first-class; references exchanged. No. 264 West 23d st.

BOARDING.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, Nos. 43 and 45 Lafayette place, having been thoroughly renovated during the Summer, is now prepared for Fall and Winter boarders; reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.,—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also rooms for single gentlemen; family small; references exchanged.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms en suite or singly, with or without board. The same at No. 62 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, overlooking the bay.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.—FAMILIES wishing to make arrangements for rooms with board, can find superior accommodations at Nos. 106 and 128 East 23d st.

TO PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT HOME a very desirable suite of rooms; also, single room; references. No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Elegant parlor floor, four large light rooms; also, entire second floor, six rooms, baths, closets, &c., to let, with private table only, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

DENTIST.—A PARLOR FLOOR TO LET SUITAble for a dentist; central location, near Madison av.; private family. Address BRICE, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TENTH ST., NO. 96 EAST—A FEW COMFORTably furnished rooms for two, including back parlor and extension, in a neat cosey house, with board; home comforts, and unexceptionable table.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST. To let, with board, handsomely furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST. Mrs. R. H. JENKINS has two front suites of rooms for rent, with board, transiently or permanently. A few table boarders accommodated.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST., IN PRIVATE FAMily, suite of three rooms, second floor; newly papered and furnished; let together or separately; bath and pantries; private table if desired.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Large and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; private table if desired; best of reference given. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., first house from 5th av.; handsomely furnished suite of apartments on second floor, with private table; also, smaller suite without private table.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST.—LARGE FRONT room and hall bedroom adjoining, second story; one parlor, newly furnished, with board to a gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, with board, in French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with first-class board, may now be secured for the Winter by parties desiring superior accommodations.

HANDSOME SUIT OF THREE TO FIVE rooms; private table attendance; house new and elegant. Address Mrs. WINSOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ East 32d st.

NO. 225 10TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—TO LET, A furnished room, with gas and use of bath, hot and cold water; will be rented to a gentleman or two or lady at a low rent; new furniture.

NO. 76 5TH AV.—NEARLY OPPOSITE DELMONICO'S.—To let, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without private table. References exchanged.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 41, EAST.—AN ENtire second floor to let, with or without private table, together or separately; also pleasant rooms on fourth floor; references.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, WITH PRIvate table; large elegant rooms, handsomely furnished; references exchanged. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE, BEST LOCATION IN City, furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, $4 to $10 per week; board if desired. Mrs. Lawrence.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; central location; nice neighborhood; private family; references; no bill up. No. 42 7th st.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with first-class rooms and board near Windsor Hotel. Address S. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST. Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, for a few gentlemen; table first class; references.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—PARLOR AND SECOND floor, with private table only, for the season or by the year; appointments first class; references exchanged.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS suitable for gentleman and wife, four minutes from Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address KIP, *Eagle* Office, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH BOARD; private table if desired; single rooms for gentlemen. No. 60 West 38th st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—TO SINGLE gentlemen, without board; also doctor's office. Apply at No. 215 West 15th st.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms can be obtained, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST. Handsomely-furnished rooms and suites of rooms, with board; location, house, and table first-class.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 273 5TH AV. Second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, With strictly first-class board.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; private family; second floor; southern exposure; breakfast if desired. Call at No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison square.

MRS. WYCKOFF, No. 330 5th av., has one very desirable suite of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and rooms may be secured for Winter; references exchanged.

PLEASANT LARGE ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, to let to gentlemen, without board. No. 3 East 30th st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—NEAR 5TH AV.—Very desirable rooms, with board; with or without private table. References.

EAST 23D ST., NO. 116.—A PLEASANT HALL room to let, with board; highest references.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, without board. No. 58 Irving place.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND PRIVILEGE OF parlor; terms moderate. No. 504 West 23d st.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; also table board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

Z—GREAT SPECIALTY IN FLOORS, WITH private table; also suits for families; elegantly-furnished rooms, with and without board, in all locations. List, prices, &c., free. "HOME GAZETTE" BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 28TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
LAST NIGHTS of WHAT SHOULD SHE DO!

Mr. CHARLES FISHER as	The Earl of Kenmair
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE as	Lord Basil Clavering
Mr. LOUIS JAMES as	Bob Kenmair
Mr. JAMES LEWIS as	Fritters
Mr. W. DAVIDGE as	Dr. Titcomb
Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG as	Lameoh
Mr. SOL RUSSELL as	Mr. Peabody
Mr. F. CHAPMAN as	Muckra
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as	The Dame De Lannes
Miss SARA JEWETT as	The Lady Elaine
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT as	Countess Kenmair
Miss ALICE GREY as	Lady Clavering
Miss EMILY RIGL as	Clarris
Miss STELLA CONGDON as	Margie

LAST MATINEE OF WHAT SHOULD SHE DO! SATURDAY AT 1:30.
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5, First time here of Sardou's famous comedy of "THE FAST FAMILY," and first appearance of Miss ADA DYAS, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, and BIJOU HERON.
In rehearsal for elaborate production, "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," as remodeled, arranged, and produced at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, with enormous success.
In preparation, Mr. Bronson Howard's new AMERICAN COMEDY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK of Dion Boucicault's new play, BELLE LAMAR, in which the principal parts are assumed by Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH AND Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH. EVERY NIGHT at 8, and TO-DAY'S MATINEE at 1:30. PRICES—Admission, $1; gallery, 30 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; orchestra-stalls, $1 50; reserved balcony, $1. Order carriages for 10:30 evenings, and 4 o'clock Matinée days. Box-office open from 8 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL! Previously to the conclusion of Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH'S engagement, Jarrett & Palmer believe it will only satisfy public expectation by producing a standard classical play, Otway's celebrated tragedy, VENICE PRESERVED, having undergone revision by Mr. Dion Boucicault, who has restored much of the original text omitted in the acting editions, will be represented for a limited number of nights, commencing Monday evening, Sept. 7.
PIERRE.................Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
BELVIDERA.........Miss KATHERINE R. RANDOLPH
Box office now open for the sale of secured places.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS AT HOME, IN THEIR NEW OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway, corner 29th st. The most beautiful, most comfortable, and best ventilated Theatre in the City, And most complete minstrel organization in the world. GRAND OPENING THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1874. Box-office open Wednesday at 9 A. M. STREET CARS MAY BE ORDERED AT 10. Moral—GO EARLY.

PARIS IN FLAMES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

MONDAY, Aug. 31.	
EVENING AT 8. THE LAST NAIL.	AFTERNOON AT 2. BLOW FOR BLOW.
MONDAY, Sept. 7.	
EVENING AT 8. The Sensational drama, FOUL PLAY.	AFTERNOON AT 2. PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES of the NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB will be held at LION PARK, 106TH TO 110TH ST. AND 8TH AV., THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1874. Tickets.........50 cents. Eighth Avenue cars run direct to the Park; Third Avenue cars to 110th st., thence by stage; Boulevard stages from 59th st. and 8th av.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. EIGHTH WEEK of Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS. Still more New Attractions. LO LO, assisted by the DE GLORIAN BROTHERS, Miss FANNY HERRING, the popular actress. ELLA ARNOLD, ELLA MAYO, HARRY FLOOD, BRUEN and ROONEY. ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS. MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager. Immense success of the grand spectacular drama, THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS! And produced with oriental grandeur. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. MONDAY, Sept. 7, will be produced in unparalleled splendor, Kiralfy's grand spectacle of the DELUGE.

PARIS IN FLAMES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., is open for guests. BOARD, $3 PER DAY. A liberal arrangement made with PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS. JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor. YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y., House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y. Good rooms can now be secured at this pleasant resort. House will remain open until Sept. 20. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors. Also Managers Grand Union Hotel, New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A few good rooms just vacated at this desirable and healthy place; liberal arrangements to those wishing to remain during Fall and Winter.
S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, N. Y.— Unsurpassed location. Charming view of Bay and Narrows. Only twenty-five minutes from New-York. Board for September at reduced rates. Address DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ORANGE, N. J., TO LET, large airy room, finely furnished, with first-class board for Fall and Winter; terms reasonable; within a few minutes' walk of depot. Address A. B. C., Post Office Box No. 413 Orange, N. J.; or City, J. P. C., care of Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, St. John's Park, Varick st.

BERGEN POINT, NEAR LATOURETTE HOUSE, twenty-five minutes from foot of Liberty st., first-class board for three couples; very moderate for remainder of the season. Address W. P. G., 50 West 31st st.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—PARties wishing board for the Fall can obtain desirable rooms in a pleasant location. Inquire of W. T. VREEDENBURGH, druggist.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, DEsire board for two adults and two children, (aged two and four years,) in exchange for household furniture and kitchen utensils. Address, stating location and terms, J. B. W., Box No. 658 Stamford, Conn.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GENTLEMAN WOULD like board in a strictly private French family for the purpose of perfecting himself in the French language; best reference given and required. Address R. W. D., Post Office Box No. 2,895.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, ROOM and board with a strictly private, respectable American family where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms and full particulars, J., No. 173 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals are invited until 10th September by the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts for the excavation of rock and building of arch (mainly of brick) required in certain lengths of the Hoosac Tunnel, in addition to the work in progress by F. Shanly & Co.

The distances to be protected by arching make up an aggregate length of about two-fifths of a mile, and may be increased as occasion may require.

Satisfactory securities must be furnished when required. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Separate proposals will also be received for building a granite facade at east end of the tunnel.

Separate proposals will be also received for building one wrought-iron bridge.

Specifications and all necessary information as to the work required, will be furnished on application to
BENJ. D. FROST, Engineer, North Adams, Mass.

Aug. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Arching," may be addressed to
ALFRED MACY,
Chairman of Tunnel Committee of Executive Council,
State House, Boston, Mass.

HAY, OATS, STRAW, AND FEED. Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 2, 1874, for Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulk-head or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:45.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 P. M.

THIRD WEEK

of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S engagement, and UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS of

JANE EYRE.

This delightful play is attracting the largest and most fashionable audiences ever gathered in a theatre at this season of the year. It is pronounced by the Press to be INFINITELY SUPERIOR even to LED ASTRAY.	Characters by Messrs. FREDERIC ROBINSON, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, H. W. MONTGOMERY, [illegible] BRADLEY, T. E. MORRIS, W. H. WILDER and F. F. LAMB. Misses CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, FANNY MORANT, MARIE WILKINS, MAUDE GRANGER, HATTIE HOLLAND, [illegible] THORPE, AUGUSTA RAYMOND, Little LAURA THORPE, DE LACY, and WILDE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5, Third Matinée of JANE EYRE. Box-office for the sale of reserved seats open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL theatres at Tyson's Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.
REAPPEARANCE,
After his recent severe accident, of the [illegible] comedian, Mr. J. L. TOOLE,
Who will resume his series of representations
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 31,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented Pool's famous three-act Comedy of PAUL PRY.
PAUL PRY..............................Mr. J. L. TOOLE
With a one-act Comedy-Drama, entitled OFF THE LINE.
HARRY COKE, (his original character), Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Only "Paul Pry" Matinée, Saturday at 1:30.

41 EAST TWELFTH STREET, Aug. 29, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Toole's ankle will be well enough to permit him to resume his professional duties on Monday next. Very truly yours,
WILLARD PARKER.
To Mr. G. B. LOVEDAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14th st. and 6th av. M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers. EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at [illegible] Brilliantly increasing success of Mlle. MARIE AIMEE, Mlle. MINELLY, Mlle. GANDON, Mons. DUBOUCHET, and Mons. DEBEER, in the new and sparkling Opera Bouffe, LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT, LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT, LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT, received nightly with immense enthusiasm by CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES, with its new and beautiful mise en scene, costumes, [illegible] FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. Mons. C. VAN GHELE..........Musical Director. Seats secured six days in advance. Theatre box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

BOWERY THEATRE. MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENING. First appearance at this theatre in four years of the celebrated MARIETTA RAVEL, In her great specialty, in which she has no rival, the FRENCH SPY, Supported by Mr. ED. LAY and the entire company in the cast of both pieces. W. H. FAYETTE In the startling sensation drama, in three acts, entitled TRACKED TO DEATH; OR, THE BOY AVENGER.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT. THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Aug. 30, at 8, THEODORE THOMAS' SIXTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, when a very brilliant and attractive programme will be performed. ADMISSION TICKETS 50 CENTS. Private boxes $1 and $2, according to location.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV. THE CAN CAN RECONSTRUCTED. REMODELED. NEW FEATURES, NEW DRESSES, NEW FACES, AND ALL THE OLD FAVORITES RETAINED. THE FEMALE MINSTRELS, in new songs, sketches, &c., and the Grand Specialty Olio. Every EVENING at 8 o'clock, and TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 2:30.

BOWERY THEATRE. THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Ninth Grand Sacred Concert. GRIFFITH GAUNT. MAN, WIFE, AND THE PASTOR. Popular prices, 10, 25, and 50 cents admission.

PARIS IN FLAMES.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of THE JEROME PARK VILLA SITE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 20 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, Sept. 4, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADemy, No. 175 State, corner of Court st.—Classes commence Tuesday, Sept. 1. Send for circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City and country, at the Protestant [illegible] Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references, and can be seen for two days at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY COMpetent English woman, capable of doing the cooking, washing and ironing of a large family, or general work; has good reference, and not at all afraid to work; will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL WORK.—By a Welsh girl, a good cook and laundress, in a private family; City or country; willing to do general work; three years' reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-cleaning by the day, or fine washing to do at home. Mrs. Chacon, No. 122 West 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do washing at her own home; all kinds of fine washing done; good City reference. Inquire in the harness store, No. 139 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her rooms; terms moderate. Call on or address Mrs. McEvoy, No. 230 East 29th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST. (Mrs. Hardman,) select servants; Protestant, German, English, Irish, Scotch, French, Swedish, colored; hotels, restaurants, City, country; lady attending.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE; can be engaged presently; highest references from medical men. Call on or address Ladies' Nurse, No. [illegible] West 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT LADIES' NURSE, by the day or week. Call at No. 110 East 4th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a trustworthy married man without family, one whom he can highly recommend. Call on or address W. G., No. 62 Warren st., New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; careful, steady driver; will be disengaged in a few days. Can be seen or address for four days No. [illegible] West 31st st., private stable, J. W.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands his business in every branch. Address Cook, *Times* West-side Office, 308 West 23d st.

TEA CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ABOVE; first-class references as to ability and otherwise from present and former employers. Address J. Colehurst, No. 231 East 24th st., City.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGH FRENCHMAN, AS waiter or butler in a private family; thoroughly understands the duties in a first-class house, and has the highest testimonials; speaks English. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; ENGLISH; understands his duties; good City reference. Address—F. H., Tyson Library, No. 745 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—MUST BE ACTIVE AND WRITE well and quickly. Apply by letter only, stating wages expected. G. W. MALTBY, No. 104 Bleecker st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET, August 29, 1874.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS FOR taxes for 1874 on personal property and bank stock will be opened for payment at this office on Tuesday next, Sept. 1, 1874. Due notice will be given when the books for taxes on real estate are open.
MARTIN T. MCMAHON,
[illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

AFTER THE STORM—MR. MOULTON PUBLISHES A CARD—FURTHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS EXPECTED.

The circumstances attending the presentation of the report of the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church on Friday evening more, perhaps, than anything contained in the report itself, created a fresh interest yesterday in the Beecher-Tilton controversy. In Brooklyn especially the discussion of the subject was eagerly renewed. The defiant attitude assumed by Mr. Moulton in the presence of the entire congregation of Plymouth Church as well as the extraordinary conduct of the congregation, were freely commented upon. There were those who considered that Mr. Moulton should not have gone to the church at all under the circumstances, while others contended that as a member of the congregation it was his duty to enter his protest against the adoption of a report by that body in which his character was assailed. No doubt had been entertained from the commencement of the inquiry that the members of Plymouth would hail with delight the acquittal of their pastor under any circumstances. As to the merits of the report, opinion seemed to be divided among those outside the fold of Plymouth Church. Before its publication most people had formed their own opinions of the question at issue, and had drawn their own conclusions and very few have changed their convictions since the appearance of the report of the Investigating Committee. Some of the conclusions deduced in the report were severely criticised in a legal point of view. In conversation upon the subject yesterday Judge Troy said his attention had been called to that portion of the report in which it was stated that it was a principle of common law that a married woman cannot commit or be held to commit a crime perpetrated in the presence of her husband. He stated that if the rest of the report was on a par with this part of it, the entire document was entitled to very little consideration. The law on this point, he said, was, as is generally interpreted in this country, that the wife cannot be held culpable when it is shown that she has acted under the coercion of her husband; but in cases where it could be proven that she had acted with perfect freedom, independent of the restraint or control of her husband, then the law held her responsible for her actions. At an early stage of the proceedings the end of the scandal was confidently expected to be reached as soon as the Investigating Committee should have brought their labors to a close. It is now, however, pretty evident from the present aspect of the case, that it is far from being ended. The determination to prosecute the case against Mr. Beecher in the courts has received a fresh impetus by the action of the Investigating Committee in attempting to brand Mr. Moulton as a blackmailer. Yesterday he issued a card, in which he explains his motives for being present at the meeting on Friday evening. He states that during his absence from the City after making his last statement, he learned that reports were published to the effect that he had refused to submit to cross-examination by the committee, and that the report of the committee would contain this statement. Upon hearing this he immediately sent a telegram to Mr. Jeremiah Robinson, stating that he neither received such request nor made such declination, and requested Mr. Robinson to inform the committee that he had held himself at readiness, and was still ready to appear before them upon notice. Having sent this message he started at once for home in order to meet the committee before the time appointed for the presentation of their report to the church. On reaching Brooklyn he learned that his telegram had been promptly laid before Mr. Sage by Mr. Woodruff, but no answer was received. Under these circumstances he went to the church to hear the report read, and upon hearing himself misrepresented he says he felt it his duty to ask for certain corrections in the report. For this purpose he asked permission from the Moderator to say a word, but he would give him no hearing. After referring to Mr. Raymond's remarks regarding him, he concludes by stating that Mr. Beecher and his friends have united to compel him, for his own self-protection, to reveal him to the world in a still worse light than that in which he now stands. In a few days he has promised to publish another statement, in which he will give facts heretofore not brought out in connection with the case, and it is believed that he looks forward also to judicial proceedings for the vindication of his character. There were no new developments yesterday in regard to Mr. Bowen's suits against the Brooklyn Eagle and *Argus*.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals furnishes the following record of cases investigated and prosecuted by the officers of the society during the past week.: Peter McKeon, dog-catcher, for working a lame and sore horse and carrying dogs in a cruel manner, two hanging out of the wagon by the neck, nearly choked to death, one month's imprisonment and $25 fine; Chas. Hurlick, another dog-catcher, two months and a similar fine for stealing a dog off a [illegible] and swinging the animal by one of its hind legs; Thomas Mallon, of Seventy-fourth street, fined $10 for working a horse with a sore under the saddle; Patrick Burns, of Brooklyn, $10 for a similar offense; Henry Vickman, $5 for working a lame horse; Patrick Clark, of Grand street, $10 for driving a disabled and sore horse; Bernard Swyer, $10 for working a horse with raw sores under saddle; Maurice Fitzverns, of Williamsburg, $25 or thirty days for working a horse with sore on back under the saddle; Dennis Hickey and John Fisher, dog-catchers, committed for trial for cruelly treating their victims after capture. The following arrests were also made, and the offenders committed for trial: Michael Leddy, for stabbing and beating a horse in a blacksmith's shop; John Wood, for overloading his team; Mortiz Bukhart, for cruelty to poultry; John Connor, for working a horse before a coal-cart, said horse suffering from a fistula on the back and several raw sores under the collar; Patrick Campbell, for causing a horse to be worked with sores under the harness after having been warned; Andrew Smith, driver of one of Underhill's coal-carts, for similar offense: Henry Messenger for working a horse suffering from a diseased leg; Geo. M. Amend, for cruelly clubbing a cat in the street; John Crandell, Superintendent, and John Faber, foreman, of the Montrose Avenue (Brooklyn) Railroad for working galled and lame horses, (second offense;) John O'Reilly, for driving a sick and lame horse; Geo. Smdes, for clubbing an overloaded mule; Chas. Miller, for kicking his horse: Peter Reigna, of Fort Washington, for working a horse with a diseased knee-joint. Twenty-seven galled and lame horses were also turned out of harness and sent home.

ACCUSED OF SWINDLING.

On Friday evening last, Frederick Lundkwist, a merchant of Stockholm, Sweden, was brought to this City from Philadelphia, where he was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Dowley. Yesterday he was taken before United States Commissioner Guttmann, charged with swindling and burglary. Mr. Lundkwist, it is alleged, had in his possession, in Stockholm, 375 sacks of coffee. Upon this property he borrowed a sum of money from a bank, depositing it as security. He afterward forcibly entered the warehouse in which it was stored, took possession of it, sold it, took the proceeds of the sale, and fled to America. He waived an examination before the Commissioner, and admitted having taken the coffee. He said that he was perfectly willing to go back to Sweden to answer for any crime that he had committed, if there was any crime in what he had done. Mr. Lundkwist speaks English very imperfectly, and had but little to say before the Commissioner. He seems to think, though, that there are no grounds for the criminal charge. He will be sent back to Europe within a few days.

VIOLATION OF A BROOKLYN CITY ORDINANCE.

Police Sergt. Fielding, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, appeared before Justice Semler, of the Fourth District Court, yesterday, and preferred a charge against Henry Hamilton, the proprietor of a livery stable in the Fourteenth Ward, and Thomas Harris, a driver in the employ of the latter, for violating a city ordinance by placing a stage drawn by six horses across North Seventh street, below First, on the 15th inst. This action on the part of Hamilton was taken to prevent the firm of Smith & Co. from dumping offal in the river at the foot of North Seventh street. The defendants proved that they had occupied the position but a few moments prior to their arrest, and that no violence was offered. The Justice, after due admonition, discharged the prisoners, with a suspension of sentence.

DISCONTENTED DETECTIVES.

A communication was received yesterday by the Brooklyn Police Commissioners, from Detectives Folk and Corwin, asking to be relieved from duty in the Torrino murder case, alleging as a reason that they were annoyed by the interference of Detective Corr and some other members of the force. A thorough investigation of the affair will be made on Monday, when the Commissioners express their intention to put an end to the quarreling among the members of that department.

THE LAST EXCURSION FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The last excursion for poor children took place yesterday, it being enjoyed by the children of the Seventeenth Ward. The total number on board was 2,127, and the cost of the excursion $796 15, or about thirty-seven cents each. They were taken to Oriental Grove, on Long Island Sound, and on the way were well supplied with eatables. In the [illegible] excursions [illegible] children have been taken out for a day's holiday, (of which 6,761 were girls,) at a total cost of $8,834 89, or about thirty-seven cents each, including barge, band, food, help, &c. There is still a balance on hand of $643 41, which will be kept by the Trust Company until next year.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

PARDON OF DUGAN AND CARROLL—A STORY OF CRIMINAL LIFE.

Gov. Dix, yesterday, exercising the merciful prerogatives of his office, pardoned William Dugan and Richard Carroll, two young men now confined in the City Prison. To the readers of THE TIMES the facts in the case are familiar. Last Summer a gang of thieves boarded the brig Mattano, lying in mid-stream off the Battery, and after shooting and badly wounding Capt. Connaughton, plundered the vessel of property valued at $1,200. Carroll and Dugan were arrested and convicted on manufactured testimony, and sentenced to twenty years in State Prison. District Attorney Phelps soon after received information which led him to believe that Carroll and Dugan were innocent of the crime of which they had been convicted. District Attorney Phelps, in conjunction with Inspector McDermott and Detective Wm. G. Elder, of the Central Office, worked up the case, and soon ascertained, beyond any doubt, that not only Carroll and Dugan were innocent of the robbery, but that the crime had been committed by Dan Kelly, Larry Griffin, Patsey Conroy, and the remainder of the gang of masked burglars, who have since been convicted and sentenced to State prison. A memorial from the District Attorney, setting forth the facts of the case, was presented to Gov. Dix by Mr. James Oliver, counsel for the prisoners, and the Governor promised at the earliest opportunity to give the case his best consideration. Yesterday Gov. Dix sent the following dispatch, announcing his decision:

To W. S. Byrne, Esq., No. 309 Mulberry street:

I have just pardoned Dugan and Carroll. I am satisfied that they are innocent, and have already advised the District Attorney. JOHN A. DIX.

On the news of their pardon being conveyed to the unfortunate prisoners, they evinced extraordinary emotion. Carroll is suffering from pulmonary consumption, and on being informed of his pardon fainted in his cell. The men will be liberated on Monday.

A NEWSPAPER SUED FOR LIBEL.

A suit for libel has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court against the *World* Company and Mr. Manton Marble, by Ex-Gov. P. O. Hebert, of Louisiana. The alleged libellous matter was published in the *World* on the 15th of July last, and is as follows:

"Ex-Gov. P. O. Hebert, of Louisiana, was lately appointed by Gen. Grant one of the Mississippi Levee Commissioners. His poverty, if not his will, consented to sustain the Kellogg usurpation some time ago, and now the pitiable man, bankrupt in fortune and character, is earning his wages by writing third term letters, which the Washington ring organ publishes as Southern sentiment."

Ex-Gov. Hebert graduated first in his class at West Point many years ago, and was assigned to duty in the Engineer Corps. He resigned his position to accept the appointment of Chief Engineer of the State of Louisiana. At the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846 he volunteered his services and went to Mexico, as Colonel of a Louisiana regiment, and was brevetted for gallantry. He was afterward elected Governor of Louisiana, and filled other positions of public trust, such as State Senator and delegate. When the Southern States seceded he went with his native State, and served with distinction in the Confederate army during the war and attained the rank of Brigadier General. He is now one of the Mississippi Levee Commissioners, and was appointed by the President under the act of Congress providing for the reparation of the levees of the Mississippi. The damages are laid at $50,000.

AN IDLE BOY ACCUSED OF CRIME.

Some two weeks ago Cornelius Tobin and John Hunt were arrested on a charge of burglary, a large amount of stolen property, consisting of jewelry and gold and silver coins to the value of $600, being found in their possession. This property was afterward identified by Mr. Joseph B. Muro, who said it had been feloniously taken from his premises, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Third avenue, during his temporary absence. Tobin and Hunt, on their examination before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, said that they had received the property from one Ferdinand Braunsberg, a brother-in-law of Mr. Muro. Since then the police have been looking for Braunsberg, and night before last succeeded in finding him in Brooklyn, where he had been in hiding ever since the arrest of the men already mentioned. He was arraigned yesterday before Justice Wandell on a charge of larceny preferred by Muro, and when called upon to plead, said he had nothing to say. He stated that he was seventeen years of age, had no occupation, and resided at Tenth street, Brooklyn. He was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

MAYOR HUNTER AND THE BROOKLYN PARK COMMISSION.

The Park Commissioners of Brooklyn recently opened a new avenue in the town of Flatbush, fronting the east side of Prospect Park. One-half of the entailed expense, amounting to $61,949 50, was apportioned to the City of Brooklyn. Mayor Hunter has strenuously opposed the payment of this amount, alleging as a reason that it is "one of the evils of special legislation in which Park Commissioner Stranahan, who procured the passage of the act, takes delight, and says he is opposed to burdening the city with the expense of improving particular localities outside the city limits. An order was obtained yesterday directing the Mayor to show cause on the first Monday in September why a mandamus should not be issued directing him to pay the Park Commissioners the sum of $61,949 50. The order was duly served on the Mayor by Gen. Philip S. Crooke.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MAILS.

The following is a statement of the amount of foreign mail matter dispatched from the New-York Post Office yesterday: Per steamer City of Chester, 23,770 letters and 45 bags of papers; Weser, 28,000 letters and 37 bags of papers; Acapulco, 2,900 letters and five bags of papers; City of Mexico, 2,638 letters and four bags of papers. Total number of letters, 57,308; total number of paper bags, 93. The weekly return to Washington of unmailable letters is reported as follows:

Domestic—held for postage	792
Foreign—held for postage	319
Unclaimed Hotel	208
Misdirected	68
Blank, or no address	18
Total	1,405

The night collection of letters, which was commenced last week, averaged 13,000 each night.

DISTILLERY SEIZURE IN BROOKLYN.

Charles Ebbs, Thorne M. Young, and Joseph Weiss, who were arrested on Friday, for conducting an illicit distillery, at No. 80 Grand street, were arraigned yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Winslow. In consequence of the absence of important evidence, the examination was postponed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The prisoners were committed in default of $1,500 bail. Subsequently a Mr. Well, of Eighth Street, New-York, was accepted as bondsman for Joseph Weiss, and he was released from custody.

BUSINESS IN THE MARINE COURT.

The calendar of the Marine Court, Trial Term, was exhausted yesterday, and the court adjourned. During the July and August terms, held by Judge McAdam, litigated claims of over $350,000 have been adjudicated, and an average of thirty cases disposed of each court day. The September Term will begin with Judge Gross, who will preside in Part I., Judge Spaulding in Part II., and Judge McAdam in Part III. The calendar for September will be ready on the 7th of that month.

THE SEA CLIFF CAMP-MEETING.

A second steamer has been placed on the route to Sea Cliff Grove to meet the requirements of the increased travel to the camp-meeting now in progress there. The two steamers running to Sea Cliff are the Monitor and the General Sedgwick. The time and place of their departure will be found in the advertising columns. Visitors leaving in the morning can spend seven hours on the grounds before the last boat returns.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury: Claims paid, number of warrants, 59, amounting to $76,998 43; pay-rolls, number of warrants, 19, amounting to $19,298 12; total, number of warrants, 78, amounting to $96,296 55. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $7,795 22; collection of assessments and interest, $9,518 63; market rents and fees, $200 25; water rents, $2,161 97; licenses, Mayor's Office, $131; total, $19,797 07.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

The sixty days' notice at the Freedman's Savings Bank expired yesterday, but the position of affairs remains unchanged and business is still suspended. The Commissioners appointed to wind up its affairs are busily engaged in collecting the assets and loans of the bank. They declare that when twenty per cent. is collected a dividend will be paid the depositors.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD SALE POSTPONED.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Pratt, by Col. George W. Wingate, counsel for the United States Rolling Stock Company, to stay the sale of the South Side Railroad of Long Island, which had been advertised to take place to-morrow, upon the ground that the advertisement was defective, as no hour was named for the sale. Also that he had received information that the trustees refused to allow intending purchasers to inspect the books. The allegation was denied by Mr. Brodhead, who stated that the trustees had merely refused to allow the books to be removed. After considerable argument Justice Pratt took the papers and reserved his decision. Gen. Tracy announced that the sale would be postponed until Sept. 9.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Henry Guy has been elected First Lieutenant of Company C, Eighty-fourth Regiment.

The Washington Light Infantry, accompanied by the United States Marine Band, will visit the "Sumner Corps," at Syracuse, N. Y., on Sept. 6.

Major Gen. Shaler has written to the Adjutant General suggesting the offer of a State prize for competition by the several cavalry organizations in the National Guard, at Creedmoor, Long Island.

At a recent election in the Fifth Regiment, Jacob Deigl was elected First Lieutenant, and Henry Platter Second Lieutenant in Company D. Surgeon Vandewater, of the same command, has resigned.

Lieut. Orsor, of Company B., Seventy-first Regiment, has taken charge of the new bear-skin hats recently imported for this command, and will issue them on requisitions from company commandants.

The several regiments in the Fifth Brigade are forming rifle clubs for the purpose of taking part in competitions open to members of the National Guard at the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, Long Island.

Capt. Karl Klein, commanding the Separate Troop Cavalry, has applied to the National Rifle Association for permission to practice with his troop on the range at Creedmoor at some time previous to the Fall meeting. No action has yet been taken in the premises.

The following officers in the Ninety-sixth Regiment have tendered their resignations: Second Lieuts. John Fundermeir, Max Engel, and Edward Schrauck. Expiration of term of service: First Lieut. Frederic Wohn and Henry Reuling, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

An election has been ordered by the Commander in Chief for a commander of the Second Brigade, First Division, under section 71 of the military code, which leaves the appointment of the date of the election to the division commander. Gen. Shaler will issue the necessary orders in a few days.

Special orders No. 17 from head-quarters of the Fifth Brigade direct an election to be held for Major in the Thirteenth Regiment on Wednesday, Sept. 9, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward S. Daniell. Second Lieuts. James H. McDonald and Henry D. Dumont, in this command, have received their commissions.

The Third Regiment Cavalry, Col. John H. Budke commanding, will parade at Creedmoor, Long Island, to-morrow, for rifle-practice, at 100 and 300 yards range. Lieut. Col. F. W. Schmale, of this command, has forwarded his resignation to Division Head-quarters, by reason of expiration of term of service.

The Irish rifle team, which is to participate in the international contest at Creedmoor, Long Island, next month, will sail from Liverpool on Sept. 5. The following gentlemen comprise the party: James Milner, John Rigby, Edmund Johnson, James Wilson, Dr. Hamilton, Capt. Walter, H. Forster, W. Waterhouse, J. Doyle, and J. Kelly.

Company I, Eleventh Regiment, Capt. Otto Heinzmann commanding, held a picnic at Jones' Wood Colosseum on Tuesday last. Company K, of the same command, had a contest for a medal at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening. Corporal Carl Herbst was the fortunate competitor. A meeting of the Board of Officers of this regiment was held on Friday evening for the purpose of collecting fines and dues.

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has organized a regimental amateur rifle club for practice, both in the armory range and at Creedmoor, Long Island. It is called the "Ward Rifle Club of Brooklyn." The following are the officers elected for one year: Joseph G. Strong, President; Isaac D. Sproull, Vice President; Charles A. Coffin, Secretary and Treasurer; Rodney C. Ward, Dudley W. Van Ingen, Charles L. Fincke, Executive Committee.

The veterans of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers assembled at Goshen on Monday, and formed a society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: F. M. Cummings, President; James M. Miller, of Company G, Vice President; William E. Mapes, of Company B, Secretary; and Lewis B. Wisner, Company K, Treasurer. Augustus Denniston, Charles B. Wood, and Ezra F. Tuthill, were appointed the Executive Committee.

A battalion of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, under command of Major Laing, went on an excursion to Boston and Providence on Tuesday. The battalion was equipped in kilts, and turned out in two companies under command of Capts. Clark and Ross. The following officers were detailed for the occasion: Capt. Alonzo Dutch, Chaplain; Lieut. Henry Hutchinson, Adjutant; Lieut. Geo. T. Addison, Commissary; Lieut. David T. Keiller, Quartermaster.

Battery B, Capt. John Keim commanding, went into encampment at Camp Jussen, East New-York, on Monday. The programme embraced the ordinary details of camp life, and the intention of the command was to remain encamped for three days, but on Tuesday general-guide Wihe fell from his horse, and the animal stepping on him he was instantly killed. This unfortunate accident caused a general gloom in the camp, and on Tuesday evening the command returned to this city. Wihe was buried with military honors in the Lutheran Cemetery on Wednesday.

A court-martial will be held in the Twenty-second Regiment, to-morrow evening, for the trial of delinquencies. Detail for the court: Major W. J. McGrath. The members of the regimental rifle club have petitioned the Range Committee of the National Rifle Association for permission to encamp for a few days on the range at Creedmoor, Long Island. Company B, of this command, held an enthusiastic meeting on Friday evening for the purpose of inducing its commandant, Capt. W. J. Harding, to withdraw his resignation. Lieut. Col. Camp has telegraphed to Albany for the return of the papers in the matter.

Company K, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Leutilhon commanding, held its opening drill on Wednesday evening. An election was held in the company room on the same night for non-commissioned officers. The following members have been honorably discharged: Privates Geo. B. Jaques and A. N. Beadleston, terms of service having expired; private Robert Colgate, Jr., promoted Lieutenant and Aid de Camp Third Brigade staff; private Geo. T. Bunker promoted Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry. The following members have been dropped from the roll: Privates C. P. Berdell, T. Berdell, and S. C. Jones, removed from City and State.

Col. Edward Gilon paraded last Thursday for the first time with the Fifty-fifth Regiment since he assumed command, and found that in order to bring his command to a respectable standard he will have a task of some magnitude. A reorganization of the line officers will probably be found necessary, as some commandants are inclined to be antagonistic to thorough discipline. This was the case on Thursday, and the work of the commander and his Adjutant was made very laborious by the opposition of the line officers, particularly the commandants of the flank companies. Three guards were mounted on Thursday—one at the firing point; another in the field, and at the entrance to the range. The behavior of the latter is worthy of special commendation. When the regiment was dismissed for luncheon, about one hundred of the rank and file who had not complied with the order requiring one day's rations to be carried with them, assembled at the exit from the range, having passed the first guard without difficulty. The second guard stood firm, and would allow no member to pass. On the arrival of the Colonel at the gate he commended the members of the guard for their obedience, and ordered the men back to their quarters. Some obeyed the order of the commander, while others attempted to proceed to the hotel by crawling under the fence, and several succeeded, but were soon afterward captured, through the exertions of the Colonel and Adjutant, and placed in the guard-tent. They will shortly be tried by regimental court-martial.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLES AT CLIFTON.

Referring to the settlement of the difficulties between the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways concerning the right of way across the narrow strip of ground near the Suspension Bridge, the Buffalo *Express* says: "The affair, which had a very bad look from a distance, does not seem to have been very seriously regarded by the men on the ground, as the employes of the conflicting companies are said to have spent much of the time when work was stopped drinking beer and joking each other over their belligerent attitudes. All good things must end, however, and so did the 'war,' and early this week the wrecked engine was removed and work was resumed. The terms upon which the adjustment of difficulties is made are private. The representatives of the two roads met at the scene of the difficulty and settled that the Canada Southern Company should have the right to lay their tracks to the bridge, as they had attempted to do before; but what consideration or reason led the Great Western Company to withdraw its objection is not stated. It also appears from the terms of the settlement that instead of the Great Western Company having a lease of the bridge, as heretofore, the Canada Southern now has an equal right to it, and each company will pay for its use in proportion to the freight it carries over it. But little work was necessary to connect the Canada Southern track with the bridge, and that work has already been completed. Connections have also been made by the Southern road with the New-York Central and Erie roads, and the work of making connections with the International Bridge is under way, the necessary arrangements to that end having been completed."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police made 1,935 arrests during the past week.

There were 532 births, 131 marriages, and 618 deaths in the City during the past week.

The steam-ship China, from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday, with 144 cabin and 276 steerage passengers.

Thomas Prentice, a pickpocket, was held at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Morgan for trial in $1,000 bail.

Charles Aub, aged sixty-seven, who was employed as a watchman at No. 13 John street, died suddenly yesterday morning.

The late dog pound in Thirty-seventh street has been leased by Alderman Morris to Henry Kundermann at $40 a month. It will be used as a wagon shop.

Yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Morgan held Denis Hickey and an unknown man to answer in $300 bail each, for cruelty to a dog.

Among those who called on Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, were Police Commissioner Voorhis, and Commissioner Laimbeer, of the Department of Charities.

Yesterday morning Councilman Hunt, of Cincinnati, visited the Tombs Police Court, accompanied by Alderman Morris, who introduced him to Justice Wandell.

During a quarrel last night Michael Quinn, of No. 417 West Forty-first street, was stabbed in the face, and severely wounded, by John McGloine, who was arrested.

Michael Tully was arrested and yesterday held by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, in $1,000 bail for trial, for stealing lead pipe from Manhattan Market.

Lum Steurmann, aged six, of No. 1,326 Third avenue, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received three weeks ago by being run over by a Third Avenue Railroad car.

Yesterday William Simpson, of No. 57 Centre street, who was arrested a short time ago charged with selling obscene literature, waived an examination, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Charles Williams, for attempting to steal a horse and wagon, worth $350, from Thomas Gibbons, of No. 239 Ninth avenue, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Michael Murphy, an emigrant, accused Henry Bout, a watchman on the National Steam-ship Company's wharf, of shooting him with buckshot on Friday evening last. Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, dismissed the complaint.

Information has been received by cable that Mr. Ferrer De Couto, the editor of the Spanish newspaper published in this City, who was recently wounded in a duel fought in Roubaix, France, with Col. Pio Rasado, late of the Cuban Army, is so far recovered as to be able to sit up and converse with his friends.

The Montreal Cricket Club will arrive in this City this morning, and on Monday and Tuesday will play against the St. George's on the latter's ground at Hoboken. The wickets will be pitched at 11 o'clock. The Montreal team will play against the Boston Cricket Club Sept. 2 and 3, and against the Alphas, of Salem, Sept. 4.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending yesterday is as follows: Barometer—Mean, 30.023 inches; maximum, 9 A. M. Aug. 26, 30.193; minimum at 2 A. M. Aug. 24, 29.837; range, .356. Thermometer—Mean, 64.9°; maximum, 4 P. M. Aug. 28, 74°; minimum, 5 A. M. Aug. 27, 55°; range, 19°. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 760 miles.

BROOKLYN.

The receipts of taxes during the month of August amounted to $124,324 33.

The number of arrests by the Police for the week ending yesterday was 567.

Jacob Smith, of No. 387 Atlantic avenue, was arrested by Officer Daly yesterday on a charge of selling lottery tickets.

A swimming contest open to ladies will take place at Fort Hamilton, to-day, under the auspices of Miss Kate Bennett.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday, and after the transaction of some routine business adjourned until next Tuesday.

The Brooklyn and Williamsburg Ice Companies are about to consolidate to compete with the Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Companies of New-York. The Wallabout will continue to be used as a receiving depot.

Dr. A. W. Shepard and Coroner Jones yesterday made a post-mortem examination of the bodies of Mrs. Ryan and her child, the alleged victims of malpractice. The Coroner has not yet appointed a day for the inquest.

William McLaughlin was arrested yesterday upon a warrant issued by Justice Scott of the village of Hempstead. The prisoner is charged with assaulting Charles J. Myers at Rockaway beach on Sunday last, inflicting fatal injuries.

Michael Green was arraigned before Justice Eames, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a horse valued at $50 from Chas. Koehler. The defendant proved that he had borrowed the animal from a man named Cobb, and on surrendering the property he was discharged.

Officer Zundt, of the Eighth Sub-Precinct, yesterday arrested John Noonan and Thomas Murther while in the act of stealing a chain and anchor valued at $190 from the yacht Mary Ann, the property of W. Davis, which was moored at the foot of Thirty-fifth street, Brooklyn.

Charles Clarke, a vagrant, forty years of age, called at the residence of Henry Hyams, No. 222 Myrtle avenue, and begged a pair of shoes. His request was refused, and he was ordered to leave. As he did not hurry, Mr. Hyams attempted to accelerate his movements, and in doing so Clarke fell and fractured his jaw. Hyams was arrested.

The Government Architect and a professional gentleman of Brooklyn are engaged in the preparation of plans and specifications for a new Post Office in this city. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for a site; which will not be selected before next Summer. The estimated cost of the new building will be $3,000,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County will hold a convention at Croton Dam on Saturday next to select delegates to the State Convention.

Edward O. Coles, Francis G. Brown, Albert M. Patterson, John R. Coles, and Francis W. Coles propose forming a company for the purpose of supplying the village of Tarrytown with pure water, in pursuance of an act passed by the Legislature June 12, 1873.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, comprising the towns of Westchester, Yonkers, and the lately annexed towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, will hold a convention at Morrisania on Saturday, Sept. 19, to elect delegates to State, Congressional, and Judicial Conventions.

A walking-match for a silver medal has been arranged to take place on the fair grounds race-course, near White Plains, some day during the approaching fair. The contestants for the prize will be J. Marion Pallock, editor of the *Sunbeam*; J. Henry Frankland, late of the Westchester *News*, and Charles L. Jones. The above are all light-weights and very evenly matched.

LONG ISLAND.

The store of Mr. John M. Smith, of Patchogue, was broken into on Friday night, and black alpacas, black silks, handkerchiefs, silk tissues, velveteens, shawls, &c., to the value of over $300 were stolen.

Joseph Rayner, with three girls, was out sailing in the bay at Freeport yesterday. Annie Golden, one of the girls, was sitting on one side of the boat, when the boom struck her and she was knocked overboard. She immediately sank, but she rose again, and Joseph jumped in to rescue her. She seized him so that he could not use his arms, and both would have been drowned but for the fact that he became entangled in a line which was hanging overboard, and by which the other girls pulled the two to the side of the boat, where their heads were kept above water until they were rescued by some fishermen, who fortunately happened to be near by, and who witnessed the occurrence.

NEW-JERSEY.

The silk manufacture is very dull.

The examination of Rev. John S. Glendenning takes place at Justice Aldridge's office to-morrow morning.

The Third District Republican Congressional Convention will meet in New-Brunswick on Thursday, Sept 10.

The Board of Assessors of Hudson County have fixed the rate of taxation for the coming year at three per cent.

George W. Downing, Superintendent of the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company, was severely injured by a runaway horse yesterday.

Matters are slowly improving in the three locomotive establishments in Paterson, and they now have about 1,400 men at work, or nearly their full complement.

At the meeting of the Board of Education of Paterson, last night, City Superintendent Laird, recently appointed for three years, tendered his resignation on account of lack of cordial support by the board. His resignation was accepted.

Jeremiah Harrigan had his nephew arrested in Jersey City yesterday for stealing a gold watch and bank-book from him. The prisoner, whose name is Cornelius Harrigan, declared that his uncle gave him the watch and the book. Justice Garrick held him for examination.

A short time ago a bottle was picked up at Bordentown, in the Delaware River, which contained a slip of paper with the following written upon it:

MAY 9, 18—2.

We are sinking fast about 30° south-east of Wicklow, coast of Ireland. May God help us. We are going down. Capt. HAND, City of Boston.
Good-by all. TONY and HAL BROWN, N. Y.

The gentleman who found it considered it a hoax, and consequently kept the matter secret until the present time.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Sir Bruce M. Seton, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

State Senator W. P. Wallace, of Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. C. G. McCawley, United States Marine Corps, is at the Astor House.

Deputy Quartermaster Gen. Rufus Saxton and Col. W. W. Sanders, United States Army, are at the Gilsey House.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff; E. B. Phillips, of Chicago; and Dr. C. F. MacDonald, of the Post Office Department, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Rev. Lord Charles Hervey and Hon. A. Ayrton, of England; Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Gov. J. N. Goodwin, of Arizona; George W. Miller, of Albany; and John Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

KIDNAPPING IN BROOKLYN.

The following letter was received by Mayor Hunter yesterday morning:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 28.

Mayor Hunter:

DEAR SIR: I am in great distress. My son has been missing for twelve days. His name is John Sheppard; dressed in under and overshirt of dark calico, light pants, and linen duster; hat, black felt; shoes; light hair, blue eyes; thirteen years old; slender for his age.

I hope you will do all you can for me that is in your power. I am fearful from his long absence that he has been enticed away. What could be done in that case? He went out of the house so cheerful to post a letter. He has a good home and everything to make him happy. Hoping to hear from you soon,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. E. SHEPPARD,
190 Johnson street, Brooklyn.

An investigation will be made by the detectives.

THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD TROUBLES.

Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has recently issued an order removing the present receivers, Abraham Murdock and A. Foster Elliot, and also placing the trustees of the first mortgage bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company in possession. The order also postpones the sale heretofore ordered until after the next meeting of the court, and removes the limit heretofore placed on the sale. It is therefore allowed that the bondholders shall obtain the best price possible subject to the receiver's certificates and court charges, which are a prior lien to the first mortgage bonds. The order also authorizes the Trustees to purchase the property for the protection of the bondholders in case it should become necessary, subject to the outstanding certificates and charges, and also that the bids of the Trustees shall inure to the benefit of the holders of the first mortgage bonds, who shall surrender their bonds ot the Trustees for the purchase of the road.

A DOG-CATCHER IN TROUBLE.

Barney Dorsey, one of the official dog-catchers, appeared before Mr. Benneville, Mayor Havemeyer's Private Secretary, yesterday, to answer a charge of "unlawfully taking a black and tan spaniel to the pound." The complainant, Mrs. De Mouslins, of No. 230 East Twenty-third street, stated that Dorsey chased the spaniel while it was following her; that it took refuge behind a railing; that Dorsey threw his hat on its head and secured it by that means. A policeman took him to the station-house, and the Sergeant told him to take the dog to the pound. He did so, and the dog was redeemed by the complainant on the following morning. Mr. Benneville submitted a copy of this statement to the Mayor, who decided that Dorsey should pay the lady $3, the amount of the redemption of the spaniel. He handed over the money, and was allowed to retain his office.

A NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN.

A new building is in process of construction on Stagg street, near Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, for the accommodation of Primary School No. 36. The structure will be two stories in height, with a basement, and an attic, and will be 105 feet long, with a frontage on Stagg street of 56.8 feet. The stairways will be erected in separate enclosures on the sides and rear. The edifice will be surmounted with an ornamental tower, 72 feet high. The material used in its construction is Philadelphia brick, and Dorchester stone trimmings. The entire cost of the building is estimated at $50,000.

EXCISE STATISTICS.

Business at the Excise office during the past week was exceedingly dull, and applications noticeably few as compared with previous exhibits during the past three months. The following is a statement of the business transacted by the department during the week ending Saturday: Monday, Aug. 24, two applications, amount $160; Tuesday, seven applications, amount $660; Wednesday, three applications, amount $160; Thursday, five applications, amount $350; Friday, five applications, amount $250; Saturday, one application, amount $100; total number of applications, 23; total amount, $1,680; total number of applications from May 1 to date, 1983; total amount, $141,002 88.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 29—12:30 P. M.—American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. dearer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8 1-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8¼d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,100 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is dull; Wheat, 10s.@10s. 3d. per cental for average California White, and 10s. 6d.@10s. 3d. for Club do. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 10d. ℘ gallon.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Linseed Oil, 28s. 6d.@29s. Spirits Turpentine, 26s 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Tallow, 42s. 6d.@42s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—Mrs. G. S. Maguire and three children, Miss Kate Finn, Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Richard E. Field, Miss Margaret McGovern, W. P. Starkweather and wife, Mrs. Massey and five children, George Hestell and wife, George Wright, Ansel Keene and wife, Mrs. D. S. Mulford and child, S. T. Dederer, Mrs. P. A. Collier and child, Mrs. L. M. Bronson, son and daughter, Dr. Gross, Miss M. A. Babbitt, G. Juger and wife, Mme. O. Aubin, Miss S. A. Keller and child, A. H. Small, Mrs. H. A. Stone, Roger Stearn, John Valentine, Pauline Loohmann, Mrs. Welges and infant, Miss Eliza Banner, P. Murray, Miss Annie Pittinoer, Max Popper, F. Terstegge. Wm. Venman, Mrs. J. Osgood and daughter, N. Young, wife and family, R. B. Ellis, A. J. Smith and wife, H. R. Bowne, S. Leopold, Miss Johnson, James Carrick, W. H. Robinson, W. P. Crooks, H. A. Crooks, Stephen Mitchell, W. Samuels, wife, and family, G. F. Balford and child, H. Hoffaber and wife, T. E. Knoche and wife, Charles Loving, Mrs. Heslhal and two children, J. M. Brush, E. K. Wellington, C. C. Thomas, Miss Laura Billets, David Maitland, Dr. Stubbs, Wm. Voorhes, W. R. Duff, Mrs. Childsen. To Panama and South Pacific ports.—Miss Murphy, H. C. Francis and wife, J. J. Andreas and wife, H. P. Keene, Capt. G. L. Pareja, wife, infant, and nurse, Capt. Sohns, Rev. C. S. Knapp, M. C. Haword, Hon. R. M. Reynolds, H. W. Schuber, E. E. Smith, J. P. Cahill, S. Mulinger, H. Hazzard, E. Wagner, Mrs. Murphy, H. C. Francis and wife.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Glasgow.—Gen. E. A. Carr, Mrs. Carr and child, Col. Farrand, Mr. and Mrs. Harrie Benson, John Williams, wife, and child, G. W. Gesner, Rev. C. W. Adams, Mrs. Morton, Miss Amelia Morton, Miss Martha Morton, Miss Esther Morton, Miss Phebe Morton, Miss Victoria Morton, Michael Morton, Master Henry Morton, F. S. Dellenbaugh, Miss Belle Dellenbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Tooker, W. R. Atkinson, James Pope, Miss Gallemaert, Henry Blahd, Augustus Sterling, C. R. Webb, W. J. Jennings, J. K. Brittell, Joseph Coombe, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Franck, Miss Kate Cogan, F. D. Taylor, wife, and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Bradwin, Dr. Gedney, A. R. Whitehall, George Sheppard, James S. Riggs, James Cowan, Mrs. Gillees, Miss E. Yates, Thos. W. Tobin, A. T. Comer, Henry Allen.

In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.—Rev. J. Medicraft, Mrs. Medicraft, Master R. H. Medicraft, Miss Annie Medicraft, Miss Dora Medicraft, Miss Agnes Medicraft, A. Hodgson, Mrs. Hodgson, E. Cramer, Hart Lyman, Henry Mosler, Mrs. Mosler, Master Arthur Mosler, Miss Annie J. Kelly, John M. Kelly, Miss Lily M. Tinkham, Wm. H. Bull, Wm. M. Douglas, H. W. R. Domville, S. L. Isaacs, Edmond Noel, Chas. W. Remington, Edward Warne, Mrs. Warne, Miss F. Warne, Master E. Warne, and infant, C. Sausse, Wm. Pagan, Rev. J. W. Walker, A. Richardson, H. H. Bridge, J. Whitmore, T. D. Beighton, I. O. Carleton, W. U. Slack, E. G. James, Mrs. James, F. Simpson, John Hassal, Prof. N. P. Lupton, J. Oriebar, Alex'r Brown, M. H. Lawton, S. D. Jones, Francisco Rohrmoser, Mrs. N. E. Merrill, Miss Merrill, Mrs. M. Scott, Mrs. A. Moll, Richard B. Irwin, J. F. Sutton, Geo. V. Stewart.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—C. E. Wakefield, Jacob Lewhald, E. Burnstein, R. McVeigh and wife, Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. A. G. Tunstall and infant, Miss Florence Yonge, Daniel Bowen, L. B. Davis, W. C. Lyons, M. Coin, Mrs. E. W. Moring and son, M. S. Barnett, Byron Oak, Henry C. Powers and wife, S. Lewy, E. L. Kennedy, Isaac Lodewick, R. McLaughlin, B. G. Rushing, J. Thompson, Andrew Gullberg, W. B. McKee, T. F. Porter, E. H. Porter, N. V. Ketchum. Milton Purcells, Miss C. J. Holmes, Anna Whitfield, Isaac Morley, Jr., A. C. Brown, V. Klein, M. Coin, Jr., Thos. West, Sophie Kritsman, B. Baer, Geo. Pierson, F. Hang, Morris Wiel, Mrs. M. A. Martin, A. M. Manning, E. A. Schwarz, Daniel Monroe, Catharine Monroe, Chas. Raetz.

In steam-ship City of Chester for Liverpool.—Miss Celestia B. Browning, Henry E. Clarke, wife and three children, G. S. Adley, Morgan Evans, R. I. Hughes, Ernest Dronke, Dr. A. P. Whittell, Richard Smith, F. Gore, C. S. Langdon, Donald Spence, Mr. Lully, Mr. Taulman and son, Chas. S. Noe, Wm. H. Devinelle, Rev. D. Wood, wife and three children, Miss Mary A. Johnson, Miss Webster, Alex. Thompson, Rev. T. Arnold, R. Semple, Mr. D. M. Heill, Mr. Kelly, Jno. Nesbit, Samuel Sunderland, John Stephenson, Miss Annie Robertson, Miss Mary Campion, C. Zimmerman, Miss Francis Skinner, James Rutherford, A. W. Hixon, Benjamin Baxter.

In steam-ship California, for Glasgow.—Capt. L. S. Wyman, Miss Alice Hargraves, Miss Annie Campbell, Thos. Hamilton, Mrs. Jane Hamilton, Miss Christ. Hamilton, Miss Helen Hamilton and child, Louis Iken, Alfred Scuier, Harold Scuier, James Mack, John Greives and lady, Mrs. C. B. Thomas, Alfred Senior Thomas, Mrs. Senior Thomas, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Sarah Robinson, Miss Mary A. Ryan, John S. Rutherford, Henry Masterton, Theodore Measure, Miss Mary Measure, Rev. John L. McCartney and lady, Jule E. Perkins and lady, Ernest McCartney, John Robertson, Richard T. Allen, Mrs. T. Allen and child.

In steam-ship Weser, for Bremen.—F. G. W. Gudewell, Mrs. F. G. W. Gudewell, Julius Runge, R. Krieghoff, Mrs. Gridley, William Benitz, Mrs. William Benitz, F. I. Benitz, W. O. Benitz, C. F. Benitz, Alfred Benitz, Miss Josephine Benitz, Master John Benitz, Master Herm. Benitz, F. P. Benitz, Urban Mahrer, Mrs. Urban Mahrer, Mrs. Theresia Schroeder, Mrs. Catharina Belmont, Mrs. Anna Knoop, Otto Andreae, M. Husberg, J. Dietrich, Michael Felsinger, Miss Balliu, Karl Rudolph, Miss A. M. Kimme, O. A. Fradeking, F. Henke, Samuel Stern, A. Dahm, Rocco Ferro.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.—Richard Taylor, H. W. Gloyn, Mrs. Jordan, H. A. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. A. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mayer and two children, David Wallace, Mrs. E. B. Bryant, Thomas Forrester, J. B. Prescott, Charles Schuster, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alexander, two children, and maid, Mrs. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Harrison, Mrs. Scobie, John Penman, Robert Patterson, Prof. Francis Bowen and son, Miss Seckermann, Mrs. Tongues, Miss Eves, J. Esbjornsen, Miss S. Morris, Mrs. E. J. Master, Mrs. G. Day, Miss Jane Steers, Rev. J. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bennell and child, Rev. George Dawson, Alfred Hill, Rev. J. B. Robinson, C. W. Cook, J. G. Baur, Wm. Ball, H. B. Legg, Master Aron, E. F. Sanborg, T. Taylor, Sydney Ashmore, Mrs. Coolies, C. B. Goodyear, Mrs. Goodyear, A. F. Goodyear, Miss Goodyear, E. W. Van Duzen, B. C. Van Duzen, Capt. Ruxton, wife, child, and maid, G. D. Fearon, Mr. and Mrs. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hyman, Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. T. E. Harrison, Miss Harrison, J. Harrison, J. F. Bennett, Jr., H. Johnson, H. Caple, J. W. Heal, B. J. Chapman, J. Campbell, Dr. J. J. Kirdbride, Rev. A. Morton, Rev. J. J. Sand, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Marean, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs and child, Chas. Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pye Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Sanches, Mrs. McNicol, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Welch, Wm. Regnart, H. Regnart, A. Regnart, Mrs. Agnes Regnart, Miss Hancock, Miss Keyte, H. C. Lambert, Lieut. H. G. Hatch, J. H. Sandford, Jr., Miss Fannie Darling, J. B. Backus, Geo. Wm. Davies, Mrs. Annie Thompson and three children and maid, Wm. Vance, Thos. Catley, Mr. and Mrs. Marks and two children, Mr. Marks, Jr., Miss Marks, Miss E. R. Woon, Capt. Blanchard, Mrs. C. Smith, Mr. Simons, Rev. J. Packard, Mr. Boardman, Mr. Kallman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison, two children, and maid, C. H. Harrison, Thos. Stewart, R. J. Parker, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, M. Miller, Robt. Hall, E. Wilder, John Gordon, W. J. Doyle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:25 | Sun sets......6:36 | Moon rises.8:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:36 | Gov. Island.10:25 | Hell Gate.11:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Aug. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. H. Garrison; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; August Andre, (Belg.,) Greve, Antwerp via London, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Mexico, Timmerman, Havana, Progreso, &c., F. Alexandre & Son; Cortes, Nickerson, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, F. Baker; George Cromwell, Whitehead, Portland, Me., Wood, Neibuhr & Co.; Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks Giovanni D., (Aust.,) Dulcien, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Osmi Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Podich, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Sorecna P., (Aust.,) Garguacich, Belfast, Slocovich & Co.; Rosa Olivari, (Ital.,) Carboria, Gloucester, Eng., J. Benham; Emma S., (Ital.,) Zolezzi, Amsterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Luigi R., (Ital.,) Campa, Gloucester, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Maggie V. Hugg, Steed, Baltimore, Md., Hicks & Bell; J. J. Strausmeyer, (Aust.,) Tarrabochia, Bristol, Eng., J. C. Seager; Victor, (Norw.,) Terjessen, St. Marys, Ga., Bird, Perkins & Job; Fortuna, (Ger.,) Zimmerman, Dansig, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Sophia, (Br.,) Stuart, Liverpool, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Nellie Clifford, Tapley, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Cruse, Brazos Santiago, Woodhouse & Rudd.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.) Porter, Savanilla Aug. 14, Carthagena 17th, and Kingston 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Steinman, (Belg.,) Lechere, Antwerp, Aug. 12, with mdse. and six cabin and forty-three steerage passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly winds to the banks.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Clapp, New-Orleans, Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. No date, 25 miles S. E. from Pass a Loutre, passed a quantity of yellow pine lumber; Aug. 28, 90 miles S. from Barnegat, passed brig L. & W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) bound N.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans, Aug. 19, and the Bar 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 27, lat. 37 10, lon. 74 45, passed steam-ship City of New-York, hence for Havana.

Ship Tyro, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Robinson, Liverpool, July 6, via Sydney, C. B., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Fredsel, (Norw.,) Norberg, Rotterdam 34 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 25, lat. 42, lon. 63, passed a number of pine plank, apparently a vessel's deck-load, and had been but a short time in that situation.

Bark Michael, (Ger.,) Reutel, London 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark La Paca, (Ital.,) Parascondola, Providence, in ballast to Lauro, Story & Co.

Bark Rapido, (of London,) Trapp, Mauritius May 7, and Cape Town July 3, with sugar to F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers—vessel to master. Passed St. Helena July 14, and crossed the Equator July 29 in lon. 26 03. Has had fine weather the entire passage; Aug. 18, lat. 28 57, lon. 64 53, spoke brig Marie, (Ital.,) from Marseilles, for New-York.

Bark Mattie H, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Leghorn 46 ds., with mdse. to Fabbricotti Bros.

Bark Mattea, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Rotterdam 34 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Margueretha, (Ger.,) Ramien, Hamburg 52 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Broge, (Norw.,) Yarsen, Antwerp July 25, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Saga, (Norw.,) Olsen, Rotterdam 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig M. B. Nickerson, Kirkpatrick, Marsden, N. S., with lumber to order.

Brig Wolfville, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Bartling, Montevideo July 9, with hides, wool, &c., to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morris, St. Johns, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Catharine Morris, (Br.,) Carthart, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Barteaux.

Brig Chas. Miller, (of Boston,) Hilton, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. G. C. Rowley, Rowley, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Julia Newell, Sheppard, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Fleetwing, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime for Virginia.

Schr. Equal, Titus, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Kate McLean, Allen, Hartford.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Bayles, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Whitehead, Adams, Providence.

Schr. Castalia, Gale, of and 6 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to Henry & Parker.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; California, for Glasgow; Egypt, Oceanic, and City of Chester, for Liverpool; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; City of Waco, for Galveston; Cortes and Western Metropolis, for New Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington; E. C. Knight, for Washington; Old Dominion, for Richmond; ship Golden State, for Shanghai; barks Jas. R. Boyd, for Havre; Harmonie, for Elsinore; New York, for Penarth; M. E. Chapman, for Cienfuegos; brigs Chance, for San Domingo City; Cleta, for Antigua; T. Remick, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Arr. steamer Aries, Wilden, from Philadelphia; Leopold, Albertson, do.; schrs. S. E. Tabor, Lyman, from Cow Bay, C. B.; Uriah B. Fisk, Crowell, from Alexandria. The crew of the Norw. bark Unn, destroyed by fire off Cape Cod, arrived up to city this morning in the fishing vessel which picked them up.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Arr. steamer Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; brig Fordenskjold, from Liverpool. Cld. steamers Jose, for Liverpool; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; Saraossa, for Savannah; Lucille, for Wilmington; bark R. B. Mulhall, for Liverpool, N. S.; brig Potomac, for Demerara, schrs. Lena Breed, for Charleston; Ellen Matilda, for Tangier Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 29.—Arr. brig C. S. Packard, from Halifax, with ice for a market.

Sld. brigs George Latimer and Alice, for Baltimore.

The wind is still north-easterly. The Roads are full of shipping.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 29.—Arr. bark Admete, from Bristol, in ballast, seeking.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 29.—Arr. brig Minna Traub, and schr. Stephen L. Lee, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 29.—Passed in, a light-ship and a deep bark. The barks Minnesota and Maggie McNeal are still here; also six outward-bound brigs and schooners, as yesterday. Pilot-boat No. 12 went to sea this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—Cld. yesterday steam-ship Hudson, for New-York; and to-day, steam-ships General Meade, for New-York, and Gully, for Liverpool.

Arr. at the Passes steam-ship Knickerbocker, from New-York.

Sld. Steam-ship Hudson and bark A. C. Adams.

NEWCASTLE, Del., noon, Aug. 29.—Passed up, brig Ida, from Demerara; schrs. E. H. Herriman, (new,) from Bangor; Vicksburg, from Bangor; Lizzie D. Small, from Danvers; Norwegian brig Insulan, from London; brig Speed, from Leghorn; schr. Alexander Young, from Providence.

Passed down, steamer Reading, for Boston; brig Marianna 2d, for Lisbon; barks Emma C. Litchfield, for Brunswick, Ga.; Marianna 7th, for Lisbon; brig Marshal, (Dutch,) for Portland.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Sld. Red Star Line steam-ship Nederland, for Antwerp, with 89 passengers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 29.—Arr. schr. Veto, from Philadelphia. Sld.—steam-ships San Jacinto, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Oriental, for Boston; and America, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 28.—Arr. schrs. Mary A. Harmon, Port Johnson, for Boston; Charter Oak, New-Bedford, for Bristol.

Returned brig H. H. McGilvery.

Aug. 29.—Arr. brig Sattila, Sattle River, 13 ds. out, for Bath, Mary Stow, Cornwall, Conn., for Boston.

9 A. M.—The entire fleet is getting under way.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 29.—The steamers Virgo, from Newfoundland and Sydney, and the Carroll, from Charlottetown, arrived last night; the latter leaves at 4 o'clock P. M. for Boston. The steam-ship Delta arrived to-day from London. The bark Brother's Pride, of North Sydney, from Newport, G. B., with railway iron, reports having experienced heavy gales from the 31st of July to Aug. 3, and had to throw overboard a portion of the cargo.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The bark Fedente has been taken into drydock at Maryport, having been aground.

Sld. for the United States, Waca, Circassian, Krey Woggerson, Magdalena, Union, Jane Slade, Harriet Campbell, Mary Lawton, Caspari, and Presto.

Arr. from the United States on the 27th inst., Clara M. Goodrich.

28th, Carlota, Neptune, Sliecttum, Vindex, Furioso, and Amion.

29th, E. W. Stetson, St. Andrews Castle.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 29.—The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Kennedy, sld. hence, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., yesterday, for New-York.

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